Springfield, Missouri

THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title registered in U. S. Patent Office and in Foreign Countries)

PUBLIC OPINION, *New York*, and CURRENT OPINION, *New York*, combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Titles registered in U. S. Patent Office)

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TOPICS • OF • THE • DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

THE COBBLER AND PEDLER WHOSE FATES STIR THE WORLD

SEVEN YEARS AGO a shoe-factory paymaster and his guard, carrying some $15,000 from the company's office building to the factory through the main street of South Braintree, Massachusetts, were murdered and robbed in broad daylight by armed men who made their escape in an automobile. Nearly three weeks later two Italians, Nicola Sacco, a shoe-factory worker, and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, a fish pedler, were arrested on suspicion, tried before a jury in the Court of Judge Webster Thayer in Dedham, and found guilty of murder in the first degree on July 14, 1921. Nearly six years later—on April 9, 1927—after a new trial had been repeatedly petitioned for and repeatedly denied, Judge Thayer finally sentenced these two men to die by electrocution during the week beginning the tenth of July. Their only hope now rests with Governor Fuller of Massachusetts, who has the power to reprieve or commute their sentence, or to pardon them.

International Newsreel photograph

"YOU CONDEMN TWO INNOCENT MEN"

Declared Bartolomeo Vanzetti (on the reader's left) when Judge Thayer pronounced the death sentence on him and Nicola Sacco (on the right). He said further: "What we have suffered these seven years no human tongue can say, and yet you see me before you, not trembling, you see me looking you in your eyes straight, not blushing, not changing color, not ashamed, or in fear."

But in the meantime the case of these two unknown men has become internationally famous, and their fate a matter of burning concern in labor and radical circles in Europe, in Japan, in Mexico, and in South America. Petitions have been signed, demonstrations staged, strikes called, and even bombs thrown at American embassies in their behalf. Thus last year, after the Massachusetts Supreme Court denied Sacco and Vanzetti a new trial, our embassies and legations in the Argentine, Uruguay, Switzerland, and France were attacked or threatened by "red" sympathizers of the condemned men; and there have been hostile demonstrations against our diplomatic and consular officials at Havana, Lima, Tampico, Copenhagen, and Sofia. Since their sentence was pronounced protests and appeals have been received by Governor Fuller from London, Berlin, and Zurich, and from many sections of the United States. One of these protests is signed by twenty members of the British Parliament. A Berlin cablegram reads: "There is great excitement in Germany over the new menace to Sacco and Vanzetti. We ask for pardon and freedom for the prisoners in the name of over 500,000 members of the Rote Hilfe Deutschland." From Zurich comes this message: "Seven million workers organized in labor and Socialist international are convinced innocence Sacco and Vanzetti. I ask you not to allow execution that would so deeply offend conscience mankind." And from Paris come protests from Albert Einstein, Henri Barbusse, and Romain Rolland.

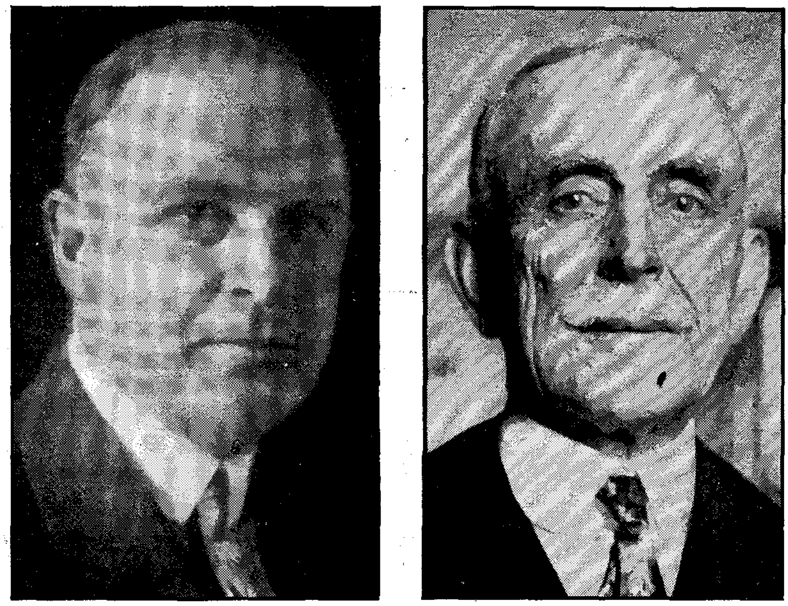
In the United States, it is announced, a million signatures are to be sought to a petition to Governor Fuller to pardon Sacco and Vanzetti. The International Labor Defense of Pocatello, Idaho, pleads with the Governor for clemency "in the interest of justice and fair play," declaring that "if these men are murdered, it will make a joke out of a document which has been held sacred for 150 years." Representative Emanuel Celler writes to ask that the men's execution be at least delayed until Congress can pass on a measure which he proposes to introduce at the next session to direct the Attorney-General to submit his files to the courts of Massachusetts in order to disclose information not otherwise available bearing upon the case. And Rev. J. F. Panetta, pastor of the Italian Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, tells the Governor that "the cry of the civilized world asks justice for these two innocent men, the victims of a great error."

From the State of Massachusetts also come strong voices of protest. Thus Representative Roland D. Sawyer, of the Massachusetts Legislature, is quoted as saying:

> "Massachusetts administration of justice rests under very serious charges which can never be cleared up if these men be allowed to go to the chair under present conditions.

> "It is now Massachusetts that is on trial rather than Sacco and Vanzetti. To allow Sacco and Vanzetti to go to the chair in the face of the present protest would be a pig-headed act on the part of the State. It might expose us in later years to the same regrets that we have that witches were hanged in the State."

As Prof. William E. Hocking of Harvard sees it, the Sacco and Vanzetti case discloses "the incredible, the essentially disgraceful situation that men may be sent to their death in Massachusetts because the courts refuse to hear relevant evidence."



Photograph by Bachrach

THE GOVERNOR

International Newsreel photograph

THE JUDGE

At the reader's left Gov. Alvan T. Fuller of Massachusetts, whose executive clemency is now the only thing that can save Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti from death in the electric chair. At the right, Judge Webster Thayer, the Massachusetts judge under whom Sacco and Vanzetti were originally tried and convicted in 1921, who rejected all appeals for a new trial, and who now sentences them to death.

Why this intense and world-wide interest in what appears on the surface to be merely a rather commonplace murder case? Why this wide-spread conviction in radical circles, and growing suspicion in conservative ones that Sacco and Vanzetti have not had a fair trial, that they are facing the death penalty for a crime that they may have not committed? Some of the reasons as given by Prof. Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard Law School in his book, "The Case of Sacco and Vanzetti," may be briefly summarized as follows: The accused men were radical aliens and self-confessed draft dodgers, and they were tried before a conservative jury in 1920, when the post-war anti-red agitation was at its height. According to the trial judge's own statement, "the evidence that convicted these defendants was circumstantial." The witnesses who undertook to identify them as the murderers were contradictory and inconclusive. They had no previous criminal record. Many reputable witnesses testified that they were elsewhere at the time of the murder. A new trial was repeatedly denied them, even after the defense had unearthed much new evidence, including a confession by a member of the Morelli Gang, that his gang had committed the crime.

Because of these facts the conservative Boston *Herald*, which in the beginning was convinced that Sacco and Vanzetti were the murderers, reversed its original judgment and pleaded for a new trial to safeguard the State against the possibility of committing a "monstrous injustice." This Boston paper admits that "there is little or no editorial support outside of Massachusetts for the conclusions which the law, through its processes, has reached." Another Massachusetts paper, the Springfield *Republican*, declares emphatically that "a dog ought not to be shot on the weight of the evidence brought out in the Dedham trial of Sacco and Vanzetti." "The courts of Massachusetts have an authority equal to those of any jurisdiction in the world, but they are human and therefore they are fallible," remarks the New York *World*, in which we read further:

> "Outside of Massachusetts it is not realized, we believe, that the conviction of these two men has never been completely and impartially reviewed by any tribunal. The law in Massachusetts is radically different from that to which we in New York, for example, are accustomed. Sacco and Vanzetti were tried and convicted by a jury in Judge Thayer's court on July 14, 1921. In the six years which have elapsed neither the evidence on which they were convicted, nor new evidence obtained since their conviction, has ever been reviewed by any one but this same Judge Thayer, who presided at the original trial. The Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts has never passed upon whether the facts as set forth in the printed record of the trial justified the verdict. It has never passed upon the innocence or guilt of these two men. The Supreme Judicial Court has passed only on the narrow technical point as to whether Judge Thayer in ruling as he did on many crucial points had the right to use his 'discretion.' It has been decided, in short, that Judge Thayer had the legal right to do what he did. It has never been decided that he did right."

"If Sacco and Vanzetti are executed, the suspicion will pervade thousands of minds that their conviction was unjust," predicts the Hartford *Times*. "If the penalty of electrocution is carried out, millions of workers throughout the world will believe that justice has been murdered in a class war," declares the Baltimore *Sun*. If Sacco and Vanzetti are executed, says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "half the thinking world will believe they die as the victims of judicial murder." "There is no question of the anti-social attitude of Sacco and Vanzetti toward the American Government," remarks the New Haven *Journal*, "but it has not yet become the American policy to hang people for their views." "It will be a bad thing for organized society if these men are executed," warns the Cleveland *Press*, conscious of the danger of making martyrs to the cause of radicalism.

Since the case is apparently finished as far as the courts are concerned, many papers strongly urge the Governor to exercise his power of executive clemency.

But not all of our journals share in the feeling that Sacco and Vanzetti may have been unjustly convicted. Thus in Massachusetts we find the Springfield *Union* declaring that "seldom have men charged with high crimes in this State or any other been given greater advantage of all safeguards in the deliberative processes of our courts of justice"; and it goes on to say:

> "The courts of Massachusetts were from the first subjected to a system of threats of violence. During all these years in which the orderly legal process has been running, Judge Thayer has had to be protected by police guards. His home in Worcester has been guarded. Later the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court was threatened and had to be guarded.
>
> "Sacco and Vanzetti have been denied nothing that any man could have in such a cause; they have been given legal advantages that some men accused of crime do not have, and the case against them has withstood every attack of any kind."

In the opinion of the Pittsburgh *Gazette Times* there is "no reasonable doubt" of the guilt of the condemned men; and the Jersey City *Journal* sees in the case reassuring evidence that "the hue and cry of influence and prejudice and class hatred can not interfere with the orderly progress of justice."

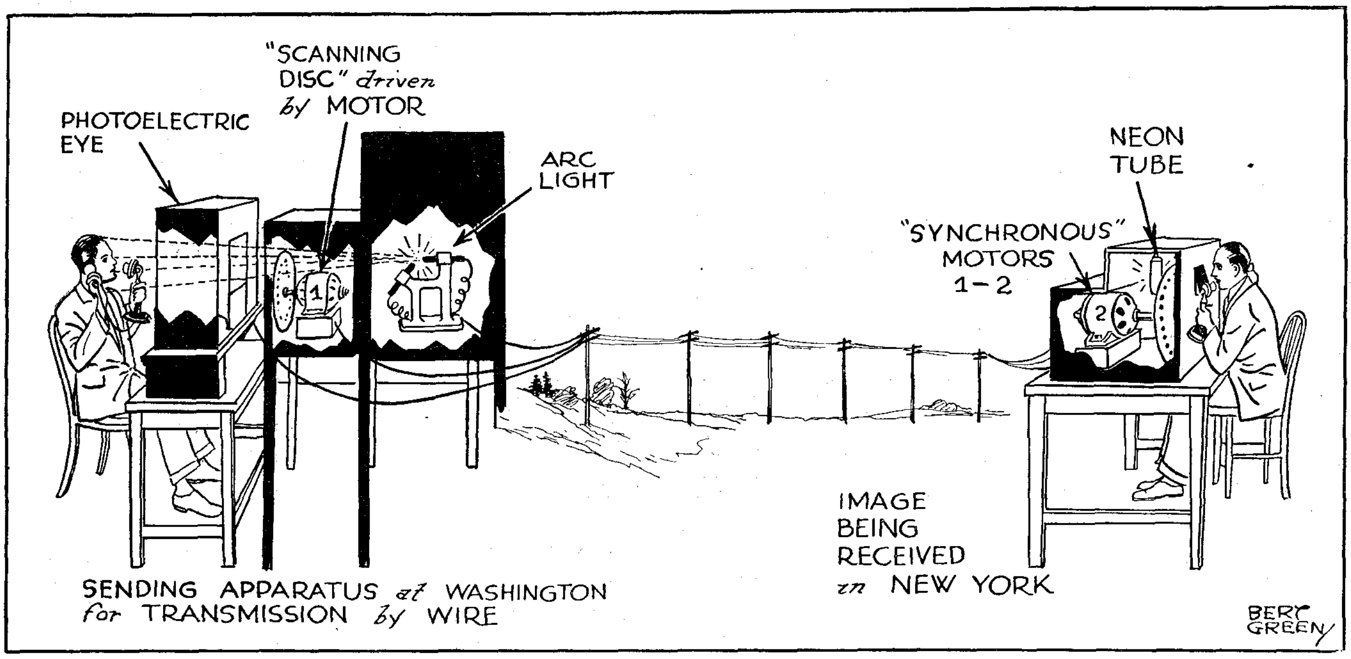

"SCANNING DISC" driven by MOTOR
PHOTOELECTRIC EYE
ARC LIGHT
NEON TUBE
"SYNCHRONOUS" MOTORS 1–2
1
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IMAGE BEING RECEIVED in NEW YORK
SENDING APPARATUS at WASHINGTON for TRANSMISSION by WIRE
BERT GREEN

THE SCANNING DISK CONTROLS THE BEAM FROM THE ARC-LIGHT WHICH LIGHTS THE FACE; AND THE PHOTOELECTRIC CELL, OR "EYE," RECORDS THE REFLECTED LIGHT FROM THE SPEAKER'S FACE

TELEVISION MAKES ITS BOW

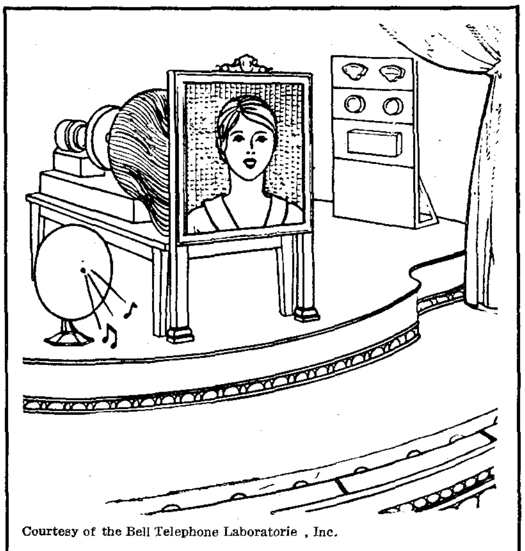
So RAPID IS THE PACE OF SCIENCE TO-DAY that the theoretical possibility of a great invention is hardly grasped by the public before we learn that it has become a reality. This was the case with the transatlantic radiotelephone. And now, only a few weeks after this invention is put to commercial use, we enter a new era of communication "as fascinating and stupendous in its potentialities as the radio or the telephone," according to the conservative New York *Times*. Yesterday, observes the neighboring *World*, "television was a dream; now it is a fact. In time millions of people may watch and listen to a Presidential inauguration, a championship football game, or even the clash of armies on a battle-field."

Television, we are informed, is a method of transmitting synchronously a voice and a picture of the person speaking. In the first public demonstration of this new method of communication, the apparatus shot images of Secretary of Commerce Hoover by wire from Washington to New York City, a distance of more than 200 miles, at the rate of eighteen a second. The speaker at the New York end, Walter S. Gifford, President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, looked Mr. Hoover in the eye as he talked with him. It was as if a photograph of the Secretary had suddenly come to life. Later the experiment was carried out just as successfully by radio. A radio program was broadcast, and the likenesses of the performers were transferred to a screen while their voices went out on the air. In the opinion of the New York *Herald Tribune:*

> "The success of this television experiment by Dr. Herbert E. Ives and his associates is another vindication for that method of scientific investigation which the Bell Telephone Laboratories has made so peculiarly its own, the method of group research.'

"These laboratories have produced a long list of additions to the telephonic art," said Secretary Hoover to his New York audience on the occasion of the first public demonstration of television, "but no one of them more dramatic or more impressive than this." As a New York *Times* reporter describes the occasion:

> "The demonstration began at 2:15 P. M. with Gen. J. J. Carty, Vice-President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, at the television apparatus in Washington. As he held the transmitter in his hand and talked, the light of an arc-lamp flickered on his face. Small circles of light were moving across his face, one after another, but they were traveling at such high speed that they seemed to bathe his face in a uniform bluish light. By a complicated process these lights were dividing his face into fine squares. Each square traveled as a telegraph signal from Washington to New York. Here, with inconceivable rapidity, these squares were assembled as a mosaic. Each square differs in its amount of illumination. These differences of illumination traced the countenance in light and shadow, and registered the least changes of expression. The squares rushed across the wire from Washington at the rate of 45,000 a second. The face was done over every eighteenth part of a second. About 2,500 squares—or 'units,' as they are called—make up each picture.
>
> "As General Carty talked his face was thus dissected by light in Washington, and reconstructed on the small screen in New York. President Walter S. Gifford of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company was on the New York end of the wire."



Courtesy of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc.

RECEIVING THE IMAGE ON A SCREEN

On the occasion of the first public demonstration it was thought inadvisable to attempt two-way television-telephone conversation. As it was, the time and energy of nearly a thousand men were used in the demonstration, we are told. To continue the *Times* man's story:

> "The thing that chiefly staggers the mind is that all that traveled over the wire from Washington to New York is a series of electrical impulses.
>
> "Speed and exactitude are the tremendous achievements in the process. Dots of light are put together at the rate of 45,000 a second to form the motion-pictures. Each dot has to be in its exact place. The mosaic of square would be a jumble if there was an error of one-ninety-thousandth part of a second in the synchronization between the sending apparatus in Washington

and the receiving apparatus in New York. Putting aside the terrific speed, the problem seemed quite simple, as it was explained yesterday by Dr. Herbert E. Ives, who has been chief of the research work which has resulted in television.

"The process begins when the sitter takes his position in front of the television apparatus and the arc-light is turned on. Most of this light is shut off from the sitter by a disk. In the disk are a total of fifty holes, and fifty spots of light travel across the sitter or the scene to be photographed, one beneath the other.

"If the process could be slowed down infinitely, it would begin with the action of the visible spot of light. In practise, however, the spots move so quickly that the subject seems to be flooded by a steady illumination. There is never more than one spot of light on his face at a time, but the entire fifty spots cross the face or thing to be photographed eighteen times a second.

"The lines and contours and colors of the face cause variations in the brightness of the spots they reflect. These variations are turned into variations of electrical current. Facing the sitter are three large photoelectric cells. The moving spots of light are reflected from the face or scene into these cells, where they cause electron showers. Electron showers are nothing but electrical current, so that these cells cause a current which constantly varies according to the characteristics of the face or scene to be pictured.

"This current is amplified 5,000,000,000,000,000 times before it is strong enough for the work required. Then it is sent, either by wire or radio, to the receiving television station.

"This current is a flying picture. Every change in volume is a feature of a scene or portrait. But the question is to make every bit of this flying picture land in the right place.

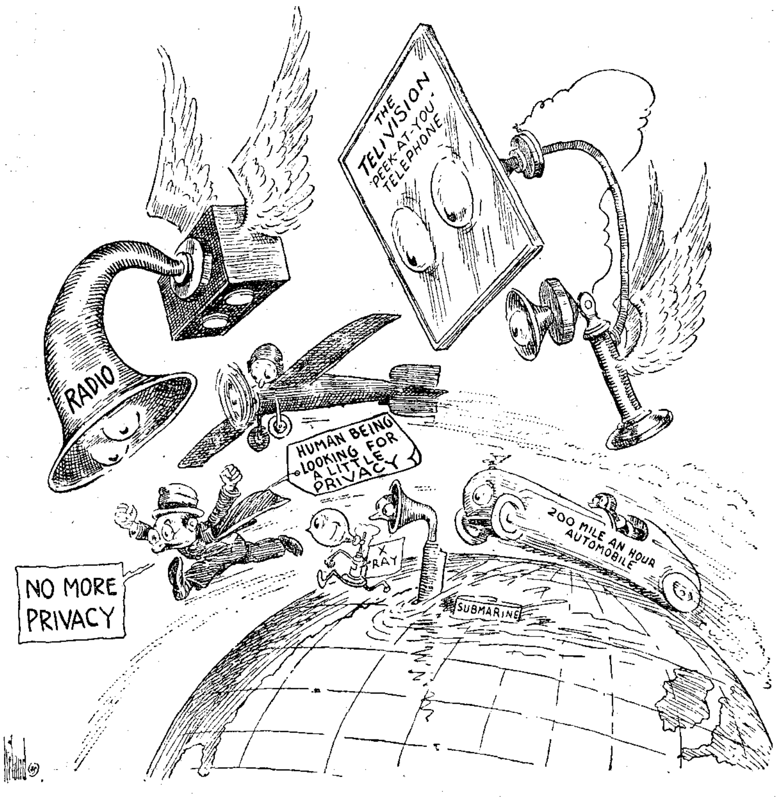
"Arriving at the receiving apparatus, the current is carried to a 'brush' or an electrical contact apparatus, which is mounted on a wheel.

"As it revolves on this wheel, the 'brush' makes and breaks electrical contact approximately 2,500 times. Each contact is made with one of 2,500 wires, which are mounted on a circle in which the wheel turns.

"Each wire snatches a bit of the electric current or flying picture. To each one of these wires must be delivered eighteen times a second exactly the bit of the picture which is intended for it. The most minute error would scramble the portrait completely.

"Each wire carries its bit of current to a square of tinfoil behind the television screen. These squares of tinfoil are arranged fifty in a row. There are fifty rows. When the bit of current—or fragment of picture—reaches one square of tinfoil, it leaps from the tinfoil to a wire. It makes the leap through the gas called neon. This is instantaneously illuminated by the passage of electrical current through it. Eighteen times a second there is a flash of neon in front of each of the 2,500 patches of tinfoil. The flash is strong or feeble, according to the light or shadow on one particular part of the face or scene. These tiny flashes—occurring at the rate of about 45,000 a second—build up the face on the screen."

"How television is to be used when it is brought to the requisite degree of perfection seems to be still uncertain," remarks the Springfield *Republican*, "but such important industrial interests would not be pushing it if it were not expected to prove valuable, commercially as well as scientifically."


THE TELEVISION 'PEEK-AT-YOU' TELEPHONE
RADIO
HUMAN BEING LOOKING FOR A LITTLE PRIVACY
NO MORE PRIVACY
X RAY
200 MILE AN HOUR AUTOMOBILE
SUBMARINE

WE ARE NOW FULL BROTHERS TO THE GOLDFISH

—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

A "FATHERLY VETO" OF FILIPINO HOPES

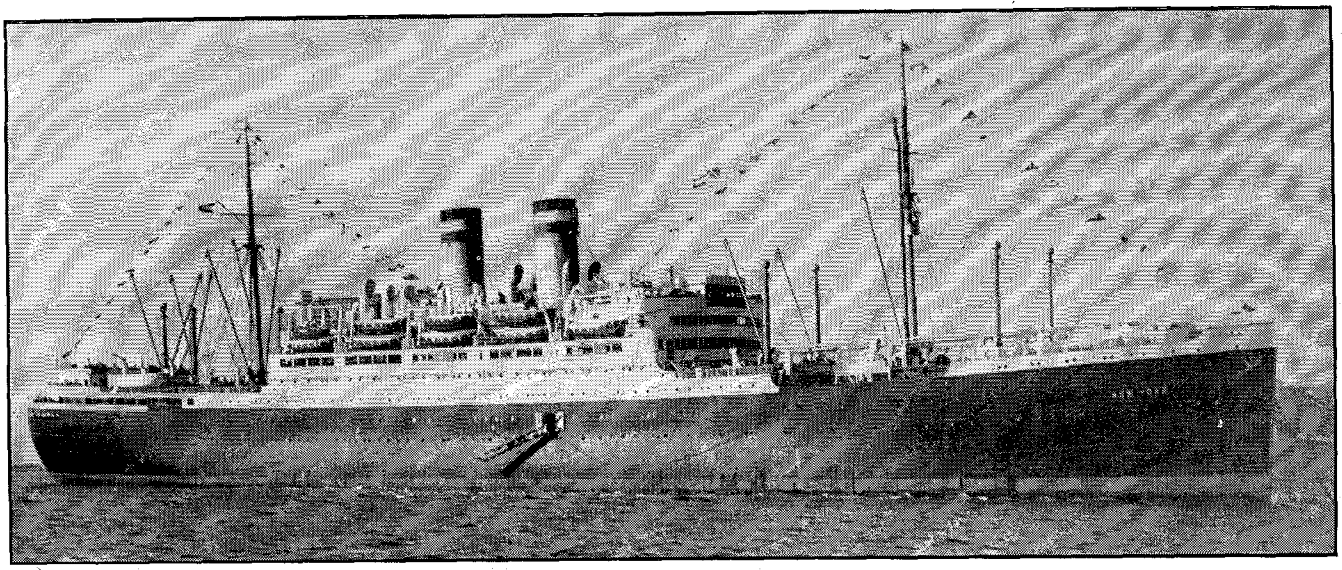
"In frankness and with the utmost friendliness, I must state my sincere conviction that the people of the Philippine Islands have not as yet attained the capability of full self-government."

WITH THESE WORDS President Coolidge vetoes the proposal of the Philippine insular legislature for a plebiscite, and puts the question of immediate and complete independence on the shelf. It is the first time an American President has vetoed any act of the Philippine body, and the Philadelphia *Inquirer* interprets the disapproval of the proposed referendum as "a stinging rebuke to the native politicians who are willing to create friction and confusion to further their own interests." One of the reasons for opposing independence at the present time, given by the President in his veto message to Governor-General Leonard Wood, is that the Filipinos could not raise the revenues to conduct their Government and protect themselves from becoming a prey to some other nation. Another is that the vote by the people of the Philippines would be unconvincing; that discussion of the question is untimely; and that a referendum on independence, unless such action were requested by Congress, would disturb good relations.

In what the Springfield *Republican* characterizes as "a fatherly veto," the President reminds the Filipinos that tariff duties amounting to $42,000,000 on Philippine products entering the United States were waived last year; that we spent $14,500,000 for the defense of the Islands; that they enjoy material well-being to a degree they never knew before; that we have helped them in their commerce and industry; and, finally, that, thanks to American influence, Philippine bonds cost the island Government at least $2,000,000 a year less in interest than would be the case if they had to borrow in the open market.

"President Coolidge has acted wisely in declining to sanction something that could do no good at this time, and might do much harm," believes the Hartford *Courant*, and the Manchester *Union* considers the veto message "a cogent and convincing disposition of a much agitated question." The Pittsburgh *Gazette Times* is sure that Mr. Coolidge's reasons for vetoing the plebiscite bill "will be convincing even in the Philippines." The agitation for independence, points out the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, "does not come from the people themselves, but from the politicians who seek to advance their own interests." They do not realize that a firm economic foundation is essential for a self-sustaining independent nation to-day, explains the New York *Times*. They also do not realize that "abandonment by the United States would likely precipitate a wild scramble that could easily lead to a first-class war among the would-be possessors," remarks the St. Louis *Star*.

In other quarters, chiefly Democratic, however, the Coolidge



Photograph from Keystone View Company

"THE CHILD OF GERMAN-AMERICAN RECONCILIATION"

That's the way Baron von Maltzan, the German Ambassador, described the new 21,000-ton Hamburg-American liner *New York* when it was formally welcomed by the city it was named for at the end of its maiden voyage. Mrs. James J. Walker, the wife of the Mayor of New York, who christened the vessel in Hamburg, last October, was a member of the welcoming party on April 11, and the Mayor declared that the event "means a great deal commercially, more internationally, and still more to the civilized world."

veto is under heavy fire. The Baltimore *Evening Sun*, in particular, finds fault with the President's criticism of the Philippine "agitation" for independence. "Coming from a President of the United States this is startling," observes the Baltimore paper, "when one considers that there would have been no United States except for agitation. This country was born of agitation and every political advance it has made it owes to agitation." In preventing the plebiscite, maintains the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "the United States is doing precisely what Great Britain would do with a like proposition for India." "Mr. Coolidge's argument could easily have been made to the Thirteen Colonies," agrees the Baltimore *Sun*. As a matter of fact, notes the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot:*

"The President might have vetoed the plebiscite bill in silence or have explained the veto frankly as an item in a policy looking toward permanent annexation. Either course would have been preferable to a veto defended by an explanation that, instead of explaining the veto, befuddles it."

Said Mr. Coolidge in his 2,000-word veto message:

"Unless and until the people of the Philippines and their leaders are thoroughly informed of the material assistance given to the Islands by the United States and have a fair appreciation of what its withdrawal means, a vote on the abstract question of independence would be not only futile but absolutely unfair to them, and the acceptance of the result as an informed judgment would be dangerous to their future welfare.

"This phase of the question has not received careful consideration in the Islands because of the misapprehension which seems to be quite general there that America, even tho she granted full autonomy to the Islands, would still assume the heavy responsibility of guaranteeing the security, sovereignty, and independence of the Islands. In my opinion this is wholly erroneous. Responsibility without authority would be unthinkable.

"Such a Government, crippled by the direct loss of revenue, by increased interest rates on loans, and by the paralyzation of its industries, would be called on to incur the added cost of keeping up a diplomatic service, army, navy, and other features of sovereignty. It is obvious that the revenues of the Islands would be totally inadequate to maintain a separate Government.

"These are but a few of the problems which would arise from a status of independence. . . . With a condition of peace, progress, and prosperity hitherto unknown in their history, with self-government largely attained, with advantages enjoyed in many cases greater than those of American citizens, the people of the Philippines may well reflect seriously before wishing to embark on the uncharted stormy sea of independence."

GERMANY'S "COME-BACK" ON THE SEAS

BLACK CLOUDS OF WAR DESTRUCTION sometimes have thick silver linings. For instance, France's antiquated factories knocked to pieces by German and Allied shells have been replaced by up-to-date factories. No less noteworthy, we are told by the New York *Times*, is the way in which the drastic reduction of Germany's shipping during and after the war has virtually given Germany an up-to-date merchant-marine. For Germany, it seems, is three-quarters of the way back to her pre-war place as a carrier on the high seas; "her ships carry 9.2 per cent. of the world trade, as against 12 per cent. in 1914." And what seems extremely significant to a number of newspapers is that while 16.5 per cent. of the world's merchant ships are less than five years old, fully 40 per cent. of Germany's are in that class. Germany's come-back has been brought into public notice by the recent arrival of the new 21,000-ton Hamburg-American liner *New York*, on her maiden voyage from Germany. Germany to-day, as our press report the figures, is sixth among the nations in the size of her merchant fleet. Ahead of her stand Great Britain, the United States, Japan, France, and Italy. In ship-building, according to Lloyd's, Germany has recently pushed Italy into third place and herself into second, being surpassed only by Great Britain. This comment on Germany's return to something like her pre-war rank appears on the shipping page of the New York *Herald Tribune:*

"The development of Germany's mercantile marine has reached a stage where she is now in a position to make a bold bid to resume her pre-war place as a shipping power. The question being asked by shipping men is no longer whether but how soon she will achieve this aim. Not only do the balance sheets and the reports of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd lines for 1926 show the enormous strides being made during the last two years, but the situation in the German shipyards is equally remarkable.

"Left with the insignificant total of 600,000 tons of shipping as a result of the Versailles Treaty, Germany has already raised her tonnage to 3,200,000, or about 2,000,000 tons less than before the war. To this total must be added 600,000 tons in the course of construction.

"Altho Germany possesses only 5.2 per cent. of the total world tonnage, this is in no small degree compensated for by the up-to-date equipment of her fleet. This is the case not only in the superior loading and safety arrangements, but in speed, especially of freight ships. Seven per cent. of Germany's tonnage is oil-driven as compared to 6 per cent. for the whole world."

THE BUTLER-BORAH DEBATE ON PROHIBITION

IN A DEBATE under the auspices of the Roosevelt Club, of Boston, on April 8, which reminds newspaper editors of the debates between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas on the issue of slavery, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Republican, President of Columbia University, spoke in the affirmative on the topic: "Should the Republican national platform of 1928 advocate repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment?" Senator William E. Borah, Republican, of Idaho, took the negative. Six of the nine "unofficial" judges selected by the Boston *Herald*—four wet, four dry, and one neutral—gave the verdict to Senator Borah.

SAID DR. BUTLER, IN PART:

"The question which the Roosevelt Club proposes for debate reaches down to the deepest places in American government and American life. It raises issues more important, as I view it, than any which the American people have been called upon to face since our fathers and our grandfathers had to deal with the issue of slavery and secession.

"It is in no direct sense a question of morals at all. It is only incidentally a question which has to do with the use and abuse of intoxicating liquor. It is primarily and chiefly a question of government.

"My appeal is from the judicial and legislative branches of the Government to the people, to take out of that Constitution a provision in the form of an amendment, which is not an amendment, which is substantive legislation, which is a revolutionary act, which has no likeness to anything that is in the Constitution, which has nothing whatever to do with the form and structure of the Government or with the limitation of powers, but which is an ordinary municipal law, operating directly and almost irrevocably upon the whole body of our citizenship.

"This is not a question of States' rights; it is a question of State privileges, State duties, State responsibilities. It is a question of the protection and preservation of local self-government, on which every form of democratic government must finally depend.

"The Eighteenth Amendment represents the worst possible way of attempting to deal with the evils of the liquor traffic and the saloon. It is in the Constitution as a matter of law, and it must be obeyed while it is there. But it is not binding upon my intelligence or my conscience, and I shall leave no stone unturned to get it out.

"The man who dares not face the issue talks about law enforcement, knowing perfectly well what he means, and what Abraham Lincoln pointed out seventy-five years ago on nullification.

"'Must all the laws go unexecuted,' said Lincoln, 'and the Government itself be in danger in order that this one law may be enforced?'

"The only hope and the only cure is the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. There is no use in talking about tinkering with the Volstead Law.

"In 1886 I was sent by my county as a delegate to the Republican State Convention of New Jersey. I cast the eleventh and deciding vote in the Committee on Resolutions, forty-one years ago, for a declaration against the liquor traffic and the saloon, and I have been fighting them ever since.

"But we have taken absolutely the wrong method, and we are now face to face with a nation-wide illegal traffic, and the nullification of a great national law. Repeal the Eighteenth Amendment and you go back to the Sate laws as they existed in 1919.

"The Interstate control act is still upon the statute books. For my part, I should ask the State of New York to institute some system based upon the principles which have been so successful in Quebec. Those are the absolute abolition of the private traffic in intoxicating liquor, the absolute abolition of the saloon, and the sale of liquor in limited quantities and small packages for private and domestic use.

"It was my fortune to study that plan on the spot, . . . and I have never seen a difficult situation so well met, or one which had brought about so large an amount of satisfaction on the part of very different and varied elements in the community.

"My own program, so far as I am entitled to have a program, is never to permit the return of the saloon, but under government control, leaving the States as units, in accordance with the wishes and desires of their several populations, to deal with this problem in a way that will lead to obedience, but that will reduce enforcement to a minimum, and that will give us a solution of this problem without attacking and undermining our Government by building up at Washington another great Federal bureaucracy.

"The Eighteenth Amendment bears no resemblance, as I see it, to anything in the Constitution, and it contradicts the whole theory on which the Constitution rests. My appeal is to the people to take out of their Constitution what I believe should not be in it in order that we may move forward toward a constructive solution of this problem."

SAID SENATOR BORAH, IN PART:

"I disagree with Dr. Butler upon many of the views which he expresses, but I have only the highest admiration for the man who goes out and sincerely presents his views to the public upon this important question. We have no intellectual kings in this country, and we do not consent to serve as intellectual slaves.

"My position is that, whenever a clause is put into the Constitution through the manner pointed out by the Constitution, and through the deliberate judgment of the American people, it is the duty of every loyal citizen to uphold and maintain that Constitution until the people see fit in their wisdom to change it.

"Every one recognizes that the liquor traffic is a curse to the human family, and must be dealt with by law in some way in order to protect the public interest. Eight years ago the American people deliberately outlawed intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes.

"The American people will never repeal the Eighteenth Amendment until its enforcement has had a fair trial, and it has never had a fair trial.

"The American people can, and in the end the American people will, enforce any provision of the Constitution which they in their wisdom see fit to put into the Constitution of the United States.

"I believe the Republican party should declare for the Amendment and for its enforcement, and make the same sublime and daring fight against this evil that it made against the evil of slavery, two evils which the immortal Lincoln associated together as the greatest evils of the human race. It will be time enough for the Republican party to declare for repeal when the Republican party has really tried to enforce it.

"There is, my friends, in this country, a deliberate, organized attempt to nullify the Constitution of the United States. It is just as well organized and just as intelligently led as was the nullification doctrine of John C. Calhoun. Any man who will preach nullification in a government of law, the most insidious, destructive means of accomplishing the destruction of all government of law, is distinctly an enemy of our form of government.

"The hundreds of thousands who have gone to the polls and voted in referendums are to be made entirely content, so the modificationists say, by a 2.75 alcoholic content.

"The proposal is utterly ridiculous. It would not stop the attack one hour. It does not meet a single argument of those who are dissatisfied with the Eighteenth Amendment. It would not keep the controversy out of the next campaign. Modification under the Volstead Law is a matter of sheer political expediency to enable candidates to get by the election without telling what their position is upon the Eighteenth Amendment.

"Then we come to the other proposal—the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and the substitution therefor of government control, government sale and distribution of intoxicating liquor to 120,000,000 of people.

"That seems to be a proposition born of confusion. In my opinion, it would rot out the pillars of government inside of half a century. I do not think that the American people want to go back to the old saloon. And yet I say to you that government control means the old saloon back again under another name. If you repeal the Eighteenth Amendment, you go directly back to the saloon. There is no possible way to avoid it.

"Bootlegging was never so successful, so lucrative, and so impudent as it is [in Canada] under government control. The Vancouver *World* says rum-runners, gunmen, thugs, and all the miasma which thrive on the underworld of the Pacific coast, are fostered by the law now in force. Sir Hugh Macdonald, son of the famous Sir John A. Macdonald, says: 'There is just as much unlawful drinking under government control as under any other system. The present law was, in the very nature of things, difficult of enforcement.'

"Do you think that the liquor traffic [in this country] would lie down, surrender, be good and satisfy the law under government control? Not at all.

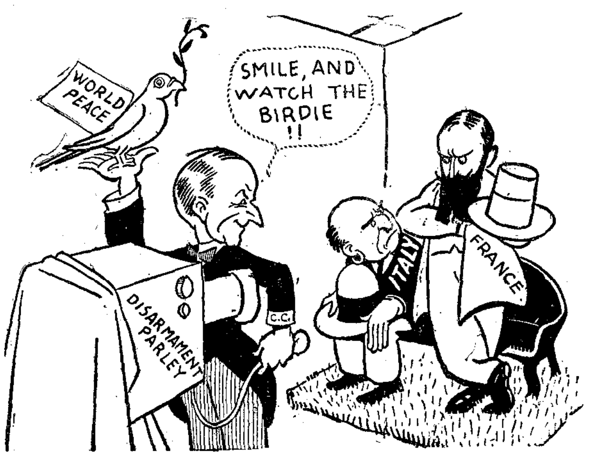
"I am not wedded to the Eighteenth Amendment. If there is any better way on earth to control the liquor traffic, I am for it. But I never would vote to put Uncle Sam into the liquor business."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

The folks who taught the young Chinese idea how to shoot seem to have made almost too much of a success.—*Nashville Banner.*

There are two sides to the Prohibition question, and the Democratic party has both of them.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*



THE PATIENT PHOTOGRAPHER

—Satterfield in the Jersey City *Journal.*

Civilization has spread until the radio and the rifle can be heard almost everywhere in the world.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Tabloids have contributed much to crime, according to members of the New York crime commission. Yes, and vice versa, brothers.—*El Paso Times.*

A California poultry rancher has raised a hen that looks like a penguin, crows like a rooster and waddles like a duck. If there is a third party in 1928, here is its mascot.—*San Diego Union.*

Socrates, who was condemned to drink poison in 399 B. C., is to have a new trial, an attorney deeming Greece to have been disgraced by its former official act. Well, we guess our courts don't move so slowly after all.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.*

Fashion is a clever crook. Now that it has finally sheared the tresses of our beauties, it has decreed that wigs must be worn, and it is selling the hair of the girls back to them at fancy prices.—*Houston Post-Dispatch.*

The dismaying part of it is not what man descended from, but what he will descend to.—*Corvallis Gazette-Times.*

France's chair at the next arms conference will be a handy place to stack documents on.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

The average worker gets $2,000—if you call it "getting" when he hands money from one fellow to another.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

It is estimated that the cost to the Treasury of tax-collecting in 1927-1928 will be over twelve million pounds. Personally we think it too expensive a luxury.—*Punch.*

The old hiding-place isn't dependable any more, wives are warned. A Los Angeles man, turning the leaves of a Bible, found a $5 bill. —*Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.*

"If it had not been for Washington, Lincoln would have had no country to save."—*Liberty Magazine.* Yea, Bo, and if it had not been for Lincoln, Washington would have been the father of twins.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Chinese Tongs are killing one another off in Chicago, *The Times* says. The sprightly manner in which these Asiatic nations adjust themselves to local conditions is most encouraging. —*El Paso Times.*

"SPECIAL ITALY SECTION" OF THE TOPICS IN BRIEF

Mussolini evidently intends to see that Italy is dictated, but not red.—*Indianapolis News.*

Mount Vesuvius becomes active. Mussolini is not going to allow any idling in Italy.—*Tampa Tribune.*

A good Fascist must feel mighty disloyal when he has a thought all by himself.—*Publishers Syndicate* (*Chicago*).

Il Duce has demonstrated that almost any system of government will work if the people will —*Spokane Press.*

Imagine Mussolini running this country. Mrs. Mussolini's picture would be in the newspapers nearly every day.—*Toledo Blade.*

At this distance you can't tell whether the situation in Italy is rare unanimity or rare discretion.—*Publishers Syndicate* (*Chicago*).

Some are wondering what will become of Italy when Mussolini dies, and some are wondering what will become of Mussolini at the same time.—*Dallas News.*

Mussolini has decreed that even small Italian boys wear black shirts. Leave a small American boy alone for a few hours and he'll take care of that matter himself.—*El Paso Times.*

Jugoslavia is reported as having advised the Foreign Ministers of the great Powers that Italy is mobilizing, but she withheld definite information about where he is going to make the speech. —*Indianapolis News.*

The sentence of imprisonment on a German Press photographer in Genoa for belittling Italy ought to be a warning to foreigners to be most careful to avoid anything that might be interpreted as belitaly.—*Punch.*

Mussolini's edict that Fascist women must wear long skirts and voluminous underwear for the fostering of Italy's silk industry is the most futile gesture emanating from that part of the world since Ajax thumbed his nose at the lightning.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Italy is to have air police. Breathing was the only unregulated activity left to conquer.—*Dallas News.*

Probably the most serious thing that could happen to Mussolini would be I trouble.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Mussolini says that a woman is only a parenthesis in a man's life. We would say a ?.—*American Lumberman.*

It grieves us to note that such great Powers as Mussolini and France are holding aloof from the arms parley.—*Weston Leader.*

The only thing we don't know about the Mussolini Government is, who gets the blame when something goes wrong.—*El Paso Times.*

Mussolini is going to dig up Herculaneum, a town buried nineteen centuries. He is, doubtless, running short of places to boss.—*Wichita Eagle.*

Mussolini should not be surprized if the King of Italy were to think things over and inquire whether it was not time to apply for promotion.—*Washington Star.*

The Associated Press reports that Mussolini will keep his prestige in the Balkans. A man ought to have more sense than to keep anything there.—*San Diego Union.*

Mussolini announced several days ago that a cooperative government is ahead for Italy. We've felt all along that eventually he'd learn to work with himself very nicely.—*El Paso Times.*

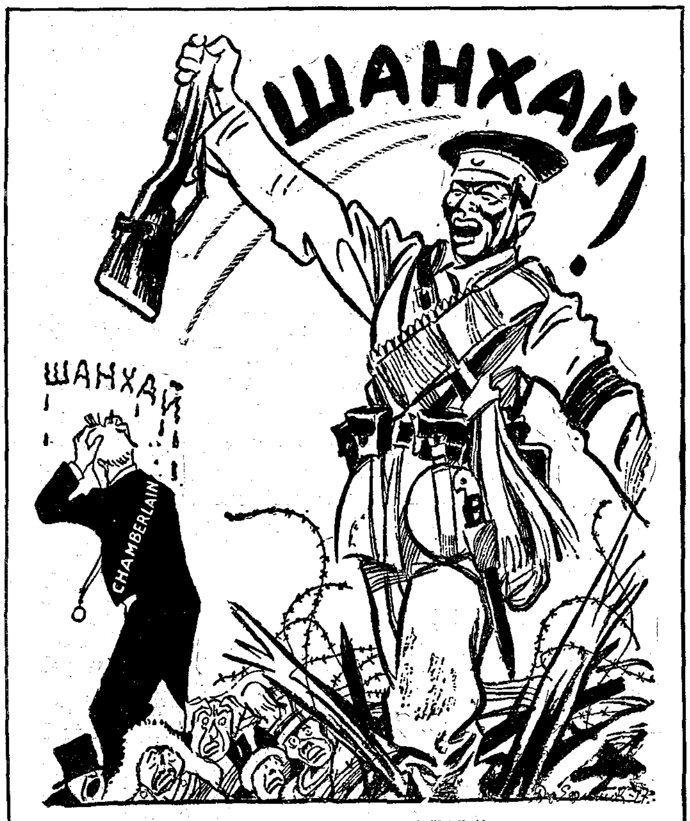
Under a proposed law in Italy publication of scandals, gruesome crimes or pictures thereof will be punishable by a 5,000 lire fine. It's going to take a lot of lire to run a tabloid paper in Italy.—*Chicago Daily News.*

Italy is planning a censorship that will guarantee 100 per cent. moral and political purity of the stage, motion pictures, painting, books, newspapers, phonograph records and advertisements. The supreme authority will be the "Central Pornographical Office"—and this is the first time Benito has ever been called that.—*New Yorker.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

WAR WITHIN WAR IN CHINA

HOPELESS DIVISION of the coalition between the Chinese Communists and the Kuomintang or People's party is reported in Shanghai dispatches, which tell us also that one proof of the fact is that a second general strike in less than a month was called in Shanghai as a result of the conflict between the Communists in the labor-unions and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's adherents who are in control of that city. We read further in these dispatches that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's soldiers raided the strongholds of the Communists in the labor-union centers throughout the Chinese city, and that brisk battles resulted in which 100 Chinese were slain and 250 wounded. The raids are said to be intended to rid the Kuomintang of Communists. This war within war of the Cantonese brings up the question frequently asked as to whether the Cantonese Nationalists are using the Soviet or whether the Soviet is using the Cantonese Nationalists. There arises the further question, says J. O. P. Bland in the London *Sphere*, as to whether the Kuomintang will be able to control the activities of the so-called Labor Unions, which they have created on the Russian model, or whether these unions will end by dominating the Kuomintang? This famous authority on Chinese affairs, recognized abroad and in the United States as such, goes on to declare that:


ШАНХАЙ!
ШАНХАЙ!
CHAMBERLAIN

"SHANGHAI IS TAKEN!"

A Russian cartoon cheer for the Cantonese.

—*Isviestia* (Moscow).

"Time and the hour will answer both these questions before very long. My own impression is that the fears of the Moderates are well grounded, and that the Cantonese extremists will not find it easy to get rid of their Russian advisers when they try to carry to its logical conclusion their program of 'China for the Chinese.' It will then be a case of Sinbad and his Old Man of the Sea, as it was once before, when the Russians dug themselves in at Port Arthur. As for Mr. Eugene Chen, Sun Fo, General Chiang, and the other picturesque adventurers whose proclamations go forth under the hammer and sickle of Moscow, it may, I think, not unreasonably be predicted that, true to type, they will eventually prove to be more concerned with feathering their own nests than with the future of China. For the present, the quality of their patriotic ideals may fairly be inferred from the fact that, while proclaiming war on the foreigner, they lose no opportunity of plundering their own countrymen by means of fines, confiscations, capital levies, and the enforced currency of Bank of Canton notes.

"Whether China as a nation is likely to adopt Bolshevism or Communism is a question to which the policy and proceedings of the Russian Government's representatives in China would seem to provide a sufficient answer. Those who study the matter will observe that neither Stalin and his colleagues in Moscow, nor Comrades Joffe, Karakhan, and Borodin in China, have ever attempted to apply to the East the political, economic, and social doctrines of the pure Bolshevik faith. They know that in dealing with China's agricultural population, firmly rooted in the ancestral soil, there is nothing to be gained by the sort of propaganda which serves their destructive purposes among the proletariat of industrial communities. They know that it would be useless to denounce capitalism or to preach class-warfare in a land which knows no leisured, wealthy class, where the strongest instinct of every individual, family, and clan is to acquire personal property, and where, outside the Treaty Ports, the only real capitalists are those who have successfully mulcted the community either as politicians, officials, pirate chiefs, or bandit-rulers. In other words, they know that the Bolshevism of Marx and Lenin is a plant which can not flourish on Oriental soil."

So, Mr. Bland tells us then, the doctrines which they have instilled into the minds of the Whampoa School cadets at Canton and of the Chinese students at Moscow, have been devised "with diabolical ingenuity" to serve the ultimate purposes of Soviet policy, and at the same time to promote the immediate aims and appeal to the ruling instincts of the Chinese faction with which they are associated. By subsidizing and organizing the Nationalists to a successful attack upon the trade and treaty rights of Great Britain, he avers, they have brought within their reach possibilities of power and wealth to which these politicians could never have aspired three years ago. We read then:

"Moreover, they have shown them how, by mass suggestion and appeals to the predatory instincts of the 'Have-nots,' these possibilities can be made to materialize, as at Hankow.

"By following their advice and methods, the Cantonese are become, for the moment, the heroes and harbingers of a new dispensation in the eyes of the lowest classes, of the lawless, the landless, and the malcontents. For the benefit of their supporters in England and America, they continue to denounce Imperialism, capitalism, and the 'unequal' treaties; but their paramount object, plain for all to see, is to dispossess the foreigner of his wealth, and, above all, to obtain control of the Customs revenues at Shanghai. Meanwhile, their rapidly increasing 'Have-not' following, organized into unions which include even the criminal classes, are busy making hay while the sun of mob-rule shines, destroying productive industry at its source by despoiling the 'Haves,' from the elders of the Chambers of Commerce down to the small peasant proprietors.

"Thus we see that, altho the political theories of Bolshevism and Communism can take no hold on the Chinese race-mind, the crafty propaganda of the Cantonese Political Bureau, directed by Comrade Borodin, has succeeded in producing some of the symptoms with which Bolshevism is generally associated in Europe, such as abolition of the ancient system of land tenure, suspension of the ordinary functions of the civil authority in favor of Workmen's Unions, attacks on the Christian religion, etc. But in every case the rapid spread of these symptoms is clearly due to the appeal which the Nationalist propaganda makes to the instincts of the predatory classes. The best elements f the nation undoubtedly perceive and deplore the dangers of ob-rule and the destruction of productive industry which the Cantonese plan of campaign is producing. They fully realize the significance of the Soviet Government's recent attempts to come to an understanding with Japan, and their belief in the sincerity of Russia's friendship is not likely to be increased by knowledge of the fact that, while inciting the Nationalists to denounce Great Britain's 'unequal' treaties and concessions, the Soviet's representatives have never hinted at any restoration of China's sovereign rights over the vast territories of which she was deprived by Russia under the treaties of 1858, 1860, and 1881.

"In dealing with areas so vast, conditions so diverse, and human equations so variable as those of China, any attempt at intelligent anticipation of events must be based on the general and permanent characteristics of the race, and not on superficial phenomena. As regards the present situation, the antiforeign movement has been allowed to gain such momentum and its success has conferred such prestige on its leaders, that the arrival of the Nationalist forces, backed by Russian money and machine-guns at the Yangtze, is a serious matter. Nevertheless, ow that the British Government, at long last, has realized the essity of stemming the tide of anarchy at Shanghai, thus put- g heart of grace into the well-disposed and the waverers, there is justification for the belief that the Cantonese may find that they have shot their bolt, simply because they will be made to feel that the sense of the nation is against them."

If the Cantonese had confined their activities strictly to the antiforeign movement, Mr. Bland believes that they might have relied upon the sympathy of the great majority of China, young and old. But, he declares, as in their haste they have chosen to identify themselves with social and political ideas which run counter to all the inherited instincts and beliefs of the Chinese people, they will soon be compelled either to rid themselves of their Bolshevik friends or to face the prospect of a more determined coalition against them in the North, accompanied by moral isolation on a big scale, and he adds:

"The Bolshevik doctrines which figure so prominently in the program of leading Nationalists can have no abiding place in hina, no real hold upon the mind of the people; they are merely temporary devices intended to serve the ends of the Cantonese politicians by gaining for them the transient support of the ignorant masses. China, as a nation, can never be either Bolshevik or Communist, in our sense of the words, so long as the vast bulk of her population consists of a hard-bitten peasantry, inseparable from the soil which exhales the spirits of its ancestors and deep-rooted in their immemorial traditions. For them, the patient toiling masses, Bolshevism, like all other activities of the outer barbarians, is merely a visitation of Heaven, like famine, pestilence, or flood, to be accepted with silent fortitude."

That the breach between the Russian Communists and the Kuomintang is unhealable Gen. Chiang Kai-shek himself believes, according to a press dispatch by Frederick Moore from Shanghai to the New York *Times*. Among the outward evidences of this hostility in the Nationalist party, which is a combination of the Communists and the Kuomintang, this correspondent names Hankow's dismissal from the party of Kuo Tai-chi, who accepted the commissionership of foreign affairs in Shanghai from Chiang Kai-shek. Another evidence of trouble in the Nationalist household is the raids by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's troops on the Communists and Labor headquarters at Shanghai, and Mr. Moore continues:

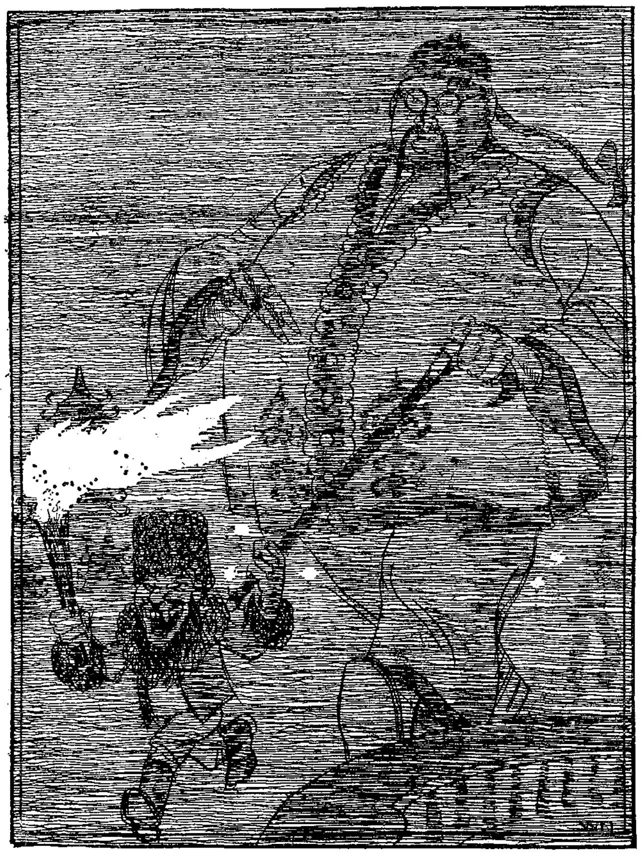
"I learn that Chiang has no intention of declaring himself dictator of the new Government he is forming, but will adhere to those Kuomintang members who will support him and call them the Kuomintang Government. There are still several Kuomintang members in Hankow, but its Government is essentially Communist, altho it pretends to be all three—Communist, Kuomintang, and Nationalist—and issues manifestoes as if supreme.

"It is the intention to form a new Government at Nanking and the new capital will likely be there. If the plan is carried out the Government will probably be born to the music of gunfire as Chiang Kai-shek is fortifying and reenforcing the city's defenses to the full extent of his power and has induced five or more gunboats thither.

"Tales of intrigue against Chiang Kai-shek have long been popularly current. To-day one of his closest government associates told me that the Nanking antiforeign attack was ordered by the Hankow Government to involve Chiang in trouble with the foreigners and also that Hankow had retained arms and supplies intended for Chiang's armies and prevented Canton from supplying him, besides endeavoring to corrupt his subordinates.

"My informant intimated that Chiang fears attempts upon his life, which fact is ocularly demonstrated by the body-guard, Mausers in hand, about him wherever he goes.

"Yet neither Chiang nor any other official loses an occasion to impress upon foreign correspondents that the presence of foreign forces here is an indignity to China and unnecessary, stating always that Chiang is able to preserve order and protect the foreigners. Chiang's own troops, it is pointed out, were responsible for the Nanking attacks."



THE WRONG GUIDE FOR A FOG LIKE THIS

He's leading you wrong, old bean, for he's still in a fog of his own and blind. A Lenin as linkboy may sound good to you, but his light is a will-o'-the-wisp, you will find.

—*The Bulletin* (Glasgow).

To recur the question of Russia's alleged control of the Kuomintang, as discust above by J. O. P. Bland in the London *Sphere*, he confesses that it is a melancholy but undeniable fact that the only Government which has pursued an intelligent policy, toward the furtherance of its own ends in the Far East, is the Soviet Government of Russia, and he adds:

"For the rest, since the Washington Conference, the attitudes and utterances of the Western Powers with regard to China suggest the reflection that, in their generation, the children of darkness are wiser than the children of light. Without laboring the point, I would observe, for example, that it would be difficult to find a more striking example of political myopia than in the sympathy extended by Great Britain to the Chinese 'Nationalists,' whose avowed purpose is the complete destruction of British trade. Nor would it be easy to find a more glaring instance of short-sighted inconsistency than the policy of the United States, which, while stedfastly refusing to have any dealings with the Soviet Government, goes out of its way to encourage a group of Chinese politicians actively engaged in spreading the doctrines, and increasing the political influence, of Bolshevism."

FINLAND MINDING HER BUSINESS

OF EUROPE'S NEW NATIONS Finland is said to be one of the most progressive and industrious. Its little capital of Helsingfors is described as remarkably busy, and the country seems able to keep free from entanglements with its neighbors. There is a general air of alertness and cleanliness about Helsingfors, notes a contributor to the London *Daily Herald*, and he has been imprest by the extraordinary number of women who take part in every form of work. There has always been a large preponderance of women in Finland, and since the war this majority has increased, we are told. As a matter of fact, informant goes on to say, Finland, for its size, has produced more famous women than any other country, and he adds:

> "The Finnish woman has a remarkable presence, and seems to leave a distinctive impress on everything she does. You are always conscious of her great strength of character, independence, and energy. Of all Continental women she most nearly resembles the English housewife.
>
> "The Finns have a great history behind them, and, in her fights for freedom, the daughters of Finland have shouldered rifles, and have shown as much enterprise and daring as the most valiant of her sons.
>
> "Denmark may have its farm girls, but the women of Finland are in every profession—doctors, lawyers, dentists, architects, and engineers. Even the most strenuous of manual labor is not too exhausting for them. They become tram conductors, bricklayers, mechanics, and even road sweepers.
>
> "There are many women members in the Finnish Parliament, and they seem to monopolize the seats on the equivalents of our Borough Councils and Boards of Guardians. The government offices seem really to be controlled by women. Men apparently occupy only the subordinate posts, and accept orders from the women with a very good grace."

An important event in Finland's foreign policy, writes the Finland correspondent of the London *Times*, is the breaking off of the discussions with Soviet Russia for a Non-Aggression Pact. It appears that Soviet Russia was following a concerted plan in the proposals which it made to the Baltic States and Finland, and the *Times* correspondent continues:

> "Only with Lithuania did the proposals lead to an agreement—and Lithuania is the bad child of the Baltic family. Esthonia, Latvia, and Finland have been in close agreement throughout the negotiations, and, altho Esthonia and Latvia are continuing the discussions, they are working in close touch with Finland. It seems that the Soviet wishes to reopen negotiations with Finland. Whether this will be done depends on the decision of the Finnish Parliament. It was the Finnish delegates' loyalty to the League of Nations and their insistence on the principle of arbitration that brought the earlier negotiations to an impasse. This should count in Finland's favor when her membership of the Council of the League is being considered. Up to the present she has made no official application for membership, and there is indeed a section of opinion here which advocates keeping clear of international obligations; but the opinion in the Government and in international circles is that Finland's stability as a new nation, and her position in this strategic corner of Europe would make her a useful member of the Council."

It is pointed out also by this correspondent that for the first time since the Red Revolution of 1918 a Social-Democratic Government is in power in Finland, but as the Social Democrats number only 60 members in a Chamber of 200, it is said that there is much speculation as to how long the Government will survive. We read then:

> "The general elections will be held in July under the Finnish law, and a new Chamber must be elected after three years. The single-Chamber Parliament began its present Session on February 1.
>
> "The Socialism of the new Government is of a very parliamentary kind. The Social Democrats make it quite clear that there is an impassable gulf between themselves and their next-door neighbors, the Communists, and try to attract the working classes into their own party. The Communist party is, in fact, weak in numbers and character. Its unpopularity has survived from its defeat in the revolution nine years ago. Professor Voionmaa, the Foreign Minister, is Professor of History in the University of Helsingfors, and a representative of Finland at Geneva. He reflects the character of the Government, and commands the respect of all parties. The Prime Minister, Mr. Tanner, is known chiefly as a financial expert; he was Minister of Finance in a previous Administration, and has been director of the largest cooperative organization in the country."

The chief controversies in Finland, according to the *Times* correspondent, are the rivalry between the Swedish-speaking and Finnish-speaking sections of the population, and prohibition. The new Government strongly favors the new Prohibition Law, but thoughtful public opinion is said to be divided as to whether it really is good for the country.

NEW ZEALAND TACKLES UNEMPLOYMENT

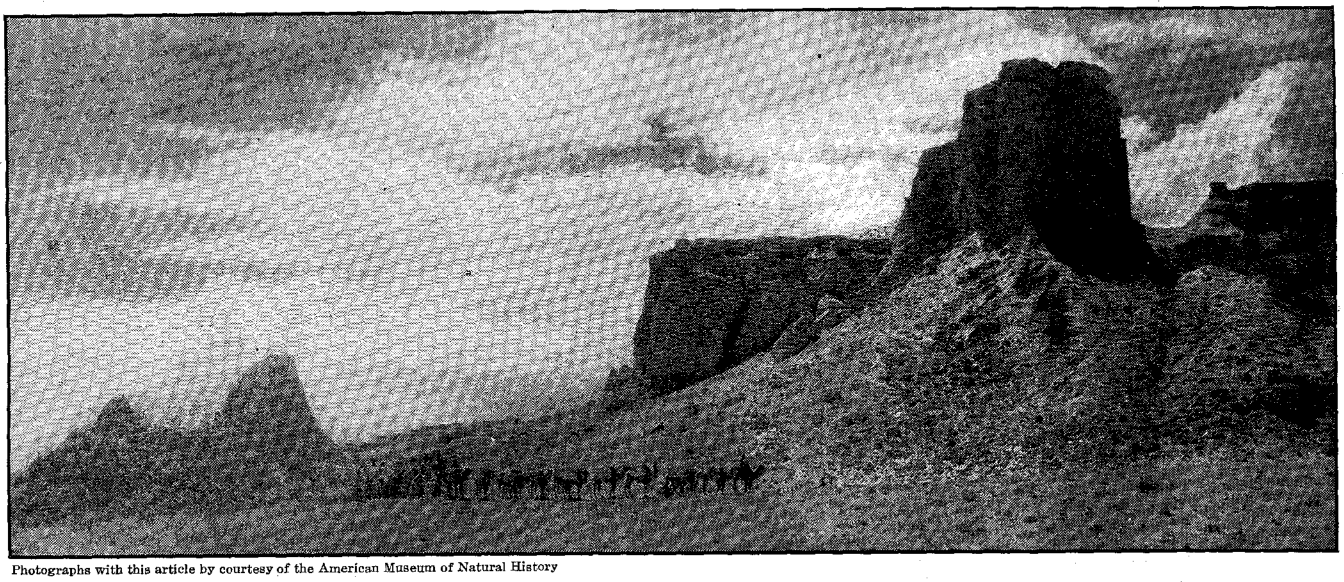
AN UNUSUAL AMOUNT of genuine unemployment is said to be the reason why the New Zealand Government has introduced proposals for the absorption of certain unemployed workers, a program described by some newspapers in that country as "a straightforward attempt to temper the acuteness of the problem by a practical and humanitarian scheme." As put forward by the Government the plan offers equitable conditions of employment to all classes of workers, according to the Wellington *Dominion*, which goes on to say:

> "It provides for a minimum wage of 12s. and 9s. [$3 and $2.25] a day respectively for married and single men of average or below-average ability, and at the same time a generous inducement to the better men. Cooperative contracts will be arranged where possible, and where this can not be done, the hourly wage rates will be on the same basis. In any case, it is 'up to the man,' as the Prime Minister points out, to earn above the minimum by his own efforts. 'Men employed on relief works on the cooperative system,' says Mr. Coates, 'will understand, of course, that notwithstanding the rate of remuneration mentioned above there is nothing to prevent them receiving more if they earn more.'
>
> "This, it will be generally agreed, is a very fair and generous offer. Among the unemployed there is doubtless a certain proportion of inefficients, men who even in normal times would be classed as 'unemployables' at standard wages, and who in the most favorable circumstances could never hope to earn as much as the average worker. Labor from this class is more or less a loss on the wages paid, and the Government must stand to lose. In the circumstances, however, the Prime Minister is fully justified in the course taken.
>
> "Mr. Coates, in his announcement, did not overlook the excellent work which has been done hitherto by voluntary organizations operating on the basis of public subscription. With the experience gained their assistance in connection with the new scheme will be very welcome and valuable, and the Prime Minister showed his good sense in inviting their cooperation."

In dealing with the question of unemployment, however, this Wellington newspaper points out that care should be taken that the condition is not exaggerated. A certain proportion of men out of work, it tells us, are engaged in seasonal occupations, but—

> "Even in their case, it is possible that greater hardship than usual is being experienced from the fact that there has been a general tendency for industry to shorten sail as the result of the present temporary depression.
>
> "The condition of financial stringency through which the country is now passing has caught us somewhat unprepared. There is not only a general tightening of the money market, but the Government itself has been obliged to exercise the greatest prudence and reserve with regard to its expenditure and commitments. The absorption of an appreciable number of unemployed workers by the Government means in the aggregate a substantial outlay over what may probably be an indefinite period, and from which it is impossible to expect a commensurate return.
>
> "The Government rightly suggests that where distress demands humanitarian action, the State has a duty to perform, but the Government is not in a financial position to distribute standard wage jobs to inexperienced workers, even if it were so minded. To do so would materially circumscribe the area of relief, and at the same time remove the incentive to seek permanent employment elsewhere when opportunity offers."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION



Photographs with this article by courtesy of the American Museum of Natural History

THE PRICELESS FOSSILS WERE DISCOVERED NEAR THE BASE OF THESE DESERT CLIFFS

MISSING LINKS OF THE GOBI DESERT

SKULLS OF EARLY MAMMALS, possibly of members of the parent stem from which all living varieties, including even man, are descended, were discovered in the Gobi desert in Mongolia by the last American Museum expedition, led by Roy Chapman Andrews. Dr. William King Gregory, curator of the department of comparative anatomy in the Museum of Natural History in New York, who describes the find in *The Scientific American* (New York), regards it as of far greater value to science than the more sensational discovery of dinosaur eggs, which has made Mr. Andrews's name known around the world. This handful of fossils, in fact, has filled a former gap in the evolution tree, and they are truly entitled to be called "missing links," altho missing no longer. Writes Dr. Gregory:

"Several scores of millions of years ago, before the ancient Pennsylvanian coal swamps had begun to lay down their precious stores for distant ages, the only back-boned animals in existence were fishes. Some of these fishes lived in swamps and already had lungs with which to breathe. They had also two pairs of stout paddles, corresponding to the fore and hind limbs of land animals. Some of these managed to crawl out of the water and invade the land, which was yet unpeopled by any animals higher than cockroaches. For a long time the invaders had to lay their eggs in the water and the young went through a fish-like stage of development, but after further ages they produced eggs capable of development on land. Thus the primitive reptile stage was reached and these lizard-like forms finally dominated the whole world.

"We do not know exactly at what period the descendants of these progressive lizards began to delay the time of laying their eggs until finally the egg-laying was eliminated and the young were brought forth alive. But in the Upper Triassic age, when the red clays underneath the palisades of the Hudson were being laid down, the mammals had barely started on their great career. At that remote time even the powerful race of dinosaurs was in the opening chapter of its life span. None of the higher mammals had appeared and the scant representatives of the group, which have left a few fossil teeth in the Triassic rocks of Europe, were small ratlike creatures, not especially related to any mammals now existing.

"For millions of years the dinosaurs and many other groups of reptiles ruled the earth and the air, and even the waters of the sea, while the mammals remained extremely small and inconspicuous. So much so that, while in all, thousands of fossil bones of dinosaurs have been found from almost all parts of the world, the fossil teeth and jaws of mammals of this epoch have always been extremely scarce.

"In the succeeding period, however, known as the Eocene, many different families of extinct mammals have long been known, so that it was inferred that the common forms must have lived during the Cretaceous. But this common stem form was evidently absent or not abundant in Europe and North America, and no one could say definitely in what part of the world it lived. Huxley, however, a very cautious man, hazarded the opinion that these ancestral mammals must have resembled modern insectivores, at least in the general form of the teeth and lowly development of the brain.

"Henry Fairfield Osborn and other paleontologists also taught that the ancestral placentals were insectivorous mammals which were at the same time the source of the early flesh-eaters, of the hoofed animals and of the primates (lemurs, monkeys, apes, man). This great generalization has received strong support from the Mongolian Cretaceous mammal skulls. For one of the half-dozen imperfect skulls found in Mongolia proves to belong to the group of egg-laying mammals, but the other five apparently belong to the placental series and among these they most nearly approach the ancient insectivores and the flesh-eaters.

"The Mongolian Cretaceous mammals prove to be veritable missing links in the evolutionary chain, since they supply clear evidence as to the stage of evolution already attained by some of the mammals at that extremely remote time, ten million years ago by the most conservative present estimate.

"The Mongolian mammals had reached a very critical stage in evolution, having the sort of tooth which, students of the evolution of mammalian molar teeth had predicted, ought to be found in the Cretaceous ancestors of the placental mammals.

"Popular stories and moving-pictures and cartoons commonly represent man as a contemporary of the dinosaurs; but the cumulative evidence of thousands of fossils from successive ages establishes the high probability that man did not appear as such until millions of years after the last dinosaurs had vanished from the earth. In fact, all well-founded research leads to the inference that at the time of the Mongolian Cretaceous mammals the great order of mammals to which man belongs had at most barely assumed the stage represented by the existing tree shrews, and would not for several millions of years produce relatively high beings, such as monkeys and apes, not to mention mankind.

But it is even reasonably safe to regard certain of the Mongolian Cretaceous mammals as representing in a general way the appearance of our own remote ancestors in the days of the dinosaurs.”

MUSIC FLOWS FROM TORONTO FAUCETS

A CURIOUS PHENOMENON IN RADIO RECEPTION, recently noticed in a florist shop underneath one of the large Toronto broadcasting stations, is reported for *The Radio Age* (Chicago), by James Montagues. For some unknown reason everything that is broadcast or finds its way into the microphone, while the radio transmitter is on, can be heard quite clearly through the faucets in the florist shop with the metal sink acting as a loud-speaker. Writes Mr. Montagues:

“Altho a number of telephone and radio engineers have investigated the possible connections between the broadcasting station and the hot and cold water-taps in the shop, nothing has been found which would account for this peculiar effect.

“Music is received with much more volume than speech, altho the latter can be heard at a distance of three feet when the speaker is talking with less than average force into the microphone. The operator of CFCA, E. J. Bowers, reports one evening, while a concert was being broadcast by remote control, the music could be heard very plainly outside the locked door of the shop, some ten feet away from the water-taps.

“The owner of the shop, when asked as to whether the continuous flow of music was irksome, replied he did not find it so, and often came to the shop at night to hear a good concert. He has listened in this manner to church services broadcast through CFCA.

“‘The only time that it is bothersome,’ he said, ‘is when the radio-and-music store across the street opens with its loud-speaker and rebroadcasts above the noise of traffic. Then I am in between two fires.’

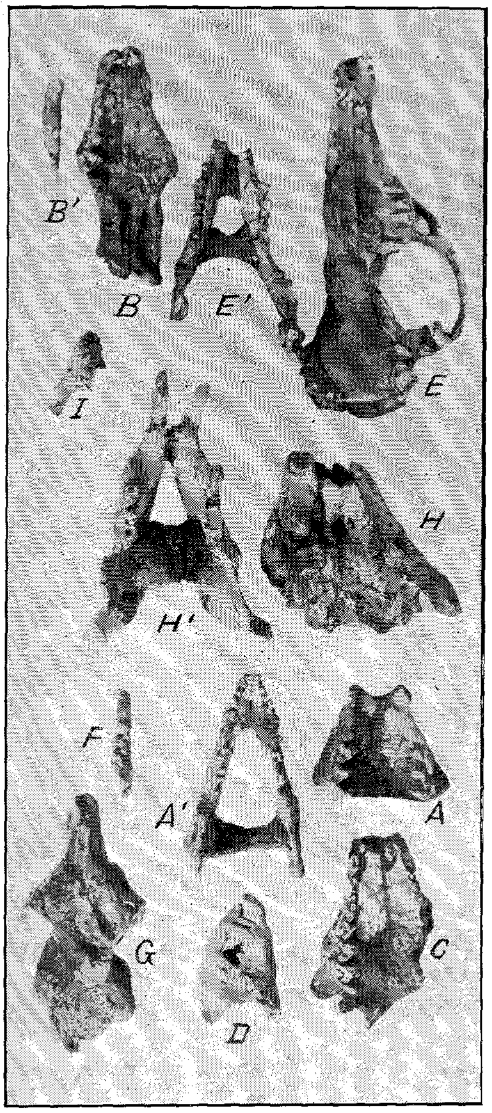
“Just what is the cause of this freak reception has not been definitely established. Samuel J. Ellis, radio inspector for the Toronto district, has investigated with telephone engineers in an effort to solve the mystery.

“‘We tested every pipe near by and in other parts of the building, but nowhere was the volume as great as at the taps. Near-by pipes would record to a slight extent when a fiddlestick was used,’ said Mr. Ellis.

“This, Mr. Ellis explained, was a small wooden rod, some eighteen inches long and similar in appearance to an ordinary broomstick. One end had been sawed off diagonally and a small wooden disk the size of one's ear nailed upon it. The other end was grooved to fit on a pipe. When the fiddlestick was placed against a pipe and held to the ear, music and speech were audible.

“E. J. Bowers, operator of the broadcasting station, holds somewhat similar views. Since he explained that the station is in no way connected with the pipes, it being thoroughly grounded where necessary, and the leads from the motor-generator to the tubes contain more than the required number of radio-frequency chokes and by-pass condensers, it would seem that mechanical vibration is accountable for this ‘tap music.’

“The case has aroused considerable interest among Toronto radio fans. Reports from England tell of a similar case in which a metal lamp pole near Station 2LO in London acts in a like manner and daily brings crowds about it.”



THE MATCHLESS RELICS

Found in cliffs of Cretaceous age in the Gobi Desert. Natural size. The largest of these skulls would be no larger than a muskrat's. See article on page 15.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR SKIN

MANY SKIN AILMENTS are aggravated by harmful amateur makeshifts, sometimes for months, according to Dr. Charles F. Pabst, skin expert of Greenpoint Hospital, Brooklyn. In the World War, Dr. Pabst had charge of the Division of Skin Diseases at the United States Naval Hospital at Norfolk, Virginia. Dr. Pabst's rules for the beauty-seeking flapper are thus quoted in the New York *American*. If heeded, he avers, they'll lead on to fortune—granted that one's face is one's fortune. Says Dr. Pabst:

“Care of the skin is not complicated or difficult. Wash it gently at bedtime with lukewarm water and mild, pure soap, to remove dirt, powder and other accumulations. This promotes circulation in the blood-vessels and wards off many skin diseases.

“Wear only light, loose clothing. Tight wearing apparel is harmful. A simple, well-balanced diet is essential, with plenty of fresh fruits and vegetables.

“Drink no less than eight glasses of water daily, otherwise the skin will suffer. The skin requires air and exercise, and one should spend at least an hour a day at outdoor exercises. Walking, swimming, horseback riding and golf are excellent.”

Further information about the skin as an efficient bodily organ is quoted from Dr. Pabst by Francis J. Tiebsort, in an article printed in the same issue. We read:

“Average laymen, and especially our young feminine moderns, seem not to realize how they are injuring the skin and thereby injuring their general physical condition. The skin is as much an organ of the human body as is the heart or the lungs.

“Most folks think apparently that the only organs of the body are located in the abdominal cavity, and are, no doubt, surprized to learn that the skin is an organ with numerous functions essential to health and to life itself. The skin has been so deliberately abused and misused that I am thankful a wise nature put other vital organs beyond man's reach.

“If internal organs were easy of access, no doubt we should see rouged hearts, bleached livers and painted kidneys.

“Few laymen can mention half the functions of the skin, and yet, like the heart, this envelop organ works every minute, night and day, from birth to death. It protects underlying blood-vessels, keeps out the hordes of microbes, protects from too great sun exposure, and its heat-regulation function is one of the most marvelous processes of the body.

“On the coldest day in winter or the hottest day of summer, the skin is a human thermostat, keeping the temperature of the normal body at 98.6 degrees. That is explained by radiation, conduction, perspiration and evaporation. Through the sense of touch in the skin, with its myriad nerves to telegraph the brain, we know what is hot or cold or painful.

“The skin secretes two pints of perspiration daily, and a person can lose as much as seven pounds of perspiration per day. There are about two million sweat-glands, or seven miles of them, end to end, in the skin. Dead cells and débris are thrown off, and there is a slight respiratory function performed. Considering these facts, one can see how important proper treatment is for the skin.”

Springfield, Missouri

HOW NOT TO GET TIRED

THE HEART IS ABLE to keep up its steady beat with apparently untiring energy because it really does rest; the pause between beats being nicely calculated to allow time for recovery. A writer in the *Illustrierte Zeitung* (Leipzig) makes the statement that all healthy muscles are practically untirable, provided the work done by them is adjusted to the proper tempo. Other necessary conditions are proper blood supply and an abundance of oxygen. He says:

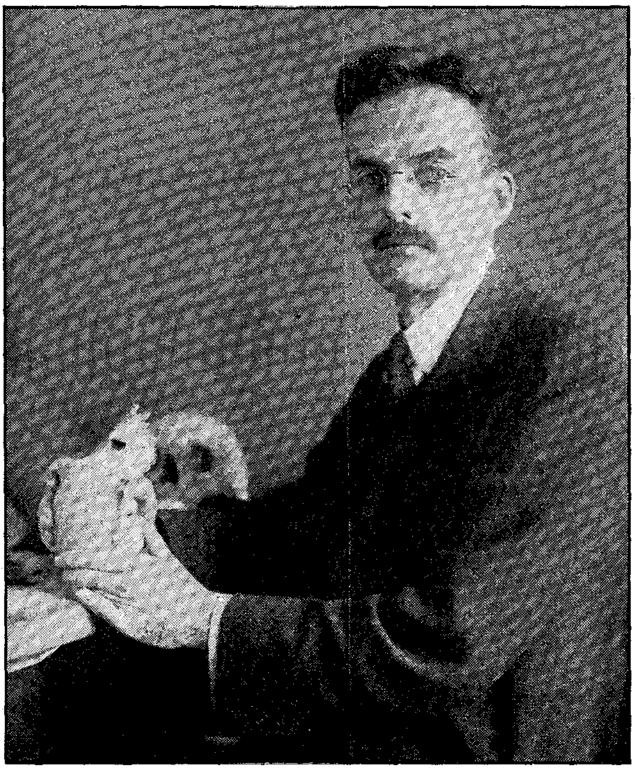
> "When a group of muscles is permitted to work continuously, it reaches a state of diminished yield. It is 'tired,' and this fatigue is associated with a peculiar sensation in the muscle.
>
> "There are two causes for this. The first is the accumulation of waste products, known as fatigue stuffs, produced by the activity of the muscle and stored in its tissue, the chief of which are lactic and phosphoric acids and carbon dioxid, with small amounts of creatin and other extractive materials. If these products be removed, as by conducting a stream of salt solution through the muscle, the latter is again able to do work.
>
> "But in a healthy organism these fatigue products are more or less completely removed by properly timed rest pauses."

The writer then explains that during the rest pause the fatigue stuffs are either carried away by the blood stream, or are neutralized within the muscle itself, by means of oxygen, which either burns them up, or else retransforms the lactic acid into carbohydrates. He goes on:

> "That a part of the fatigue stuffs is really carried away by the blood was demonstrated by Mosso, when he produced fatigue in an animal by introducing fatigue stuffs from a wearied animal into the blood.
>
> "A second cause of fatigue is the exhaustion of the oxygen content in the blood supply of the muscle. The lactic acid, formed when oxygen is lacking, disappears in its presence. The less oxygen in the muscle, the more readily does it become fatigued, while restoration to the normal is hastened by a supply of blood rich in oxygen."

But the blood brings not only oxygen, but nutritive materials in the form of carbohydrates, and these are necessary for complete recovery from fatigue. To quote again;

> "If an amputated muscle, for example, one taken from a frog, the animal generally employed for the study of muscles and nerves, is supplied with atmospheric oxygen alone, it will become 'rested,' but more slowly than in the living body, because it requires a longer time for the oxygen to become diffused. Furthermore, the restoration is incomplete and soon gives way to new fatigue, since no fresh nutritive material has been supplied.
>
> "When a normal muscle with a full blood supply and abundance of oxygen and nutrition is stimulated at regular intervals, it is practically untirable, provided the rest pauses are sufficiently long. The practical conclusion derived from this is that each person should learn by self-observation the proper work tempo for himself—not too fast not yet too slow, but the tempo which produces the greatest efficiency with the least fatigue, and should accustom himself to this, remembering that the rest pauses should be taken in fresh air."



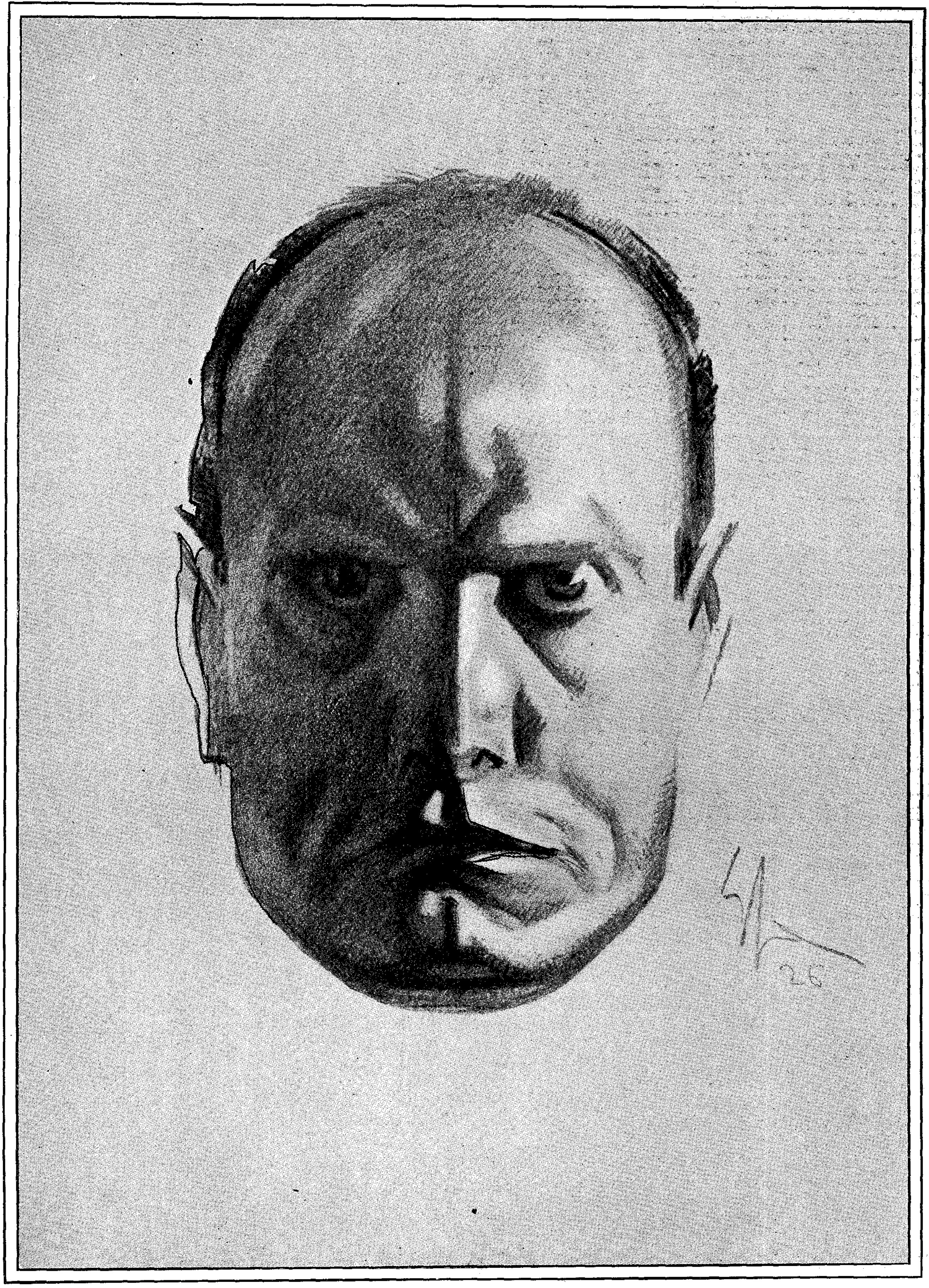
THESE FOSSILS ARE "VERITABLE MISSING LINKS"

Says Dr. William King Gregory, Curator of the Department of Comparative Anatomy, of the American Museum of Natural History, and Professor of Vertebrate Paleontology at Columbia.

FAT AND FATALITY

DIMINISHED EXPECTATION OF LIFE attends those in whom the circumference of the abdomen exceeds that of the chest, according to *The Lancet* (London). Investigations carried out on a large scale in America have shown, says this medical authority, that the best weight for a man of forty-five years is about twenty pounds less than the accepted average weight for that age, at least from the standpoint of an insurance company. The writer goes on:

> "The steady decline in physical efficiency which the carrying of twenty pounds of superfluous matter entails should in itself be sufficient antidote to the dangerous self-complaisance with which the middle-aged man views an increase in his girth. If this is not enough, a perusal of Dr. Leonard Williams's new book on Obesity will quickly frighten him into a more satisfactory frame of mind. The infiltration of fat into the subcutaneous tissues may result in a raised blood-pressure from increased peripheral resistance, and against this high blood-pressure a heart embarrassed both on its surface and throughout its musculature has to work under diminished efficiency. Kidney disease is extremely likely to follow such a condition of affairs, and it is not surprizing to learn that the mortality from diseases of the heart and kidneys among the obese is twice as high as in persons of normal weight.
>
> "To make matters worse, it is notorious that such a diseased heart may give rise to very little in the way of symptoms, and nothing in the way of local physical signs, and yet, as Dr. Williams emphasizes, the fat man may die the next time he hurries to catch a train. Obesity does not stop at producing disturbances of the circulatory apparatus. The respiratory system may suffer, and it is well known that certain asthmatics may be greatly relieved by cutting down their weight. Various troublesome forms of dyspepsia may result from overweight, while invasion of the liver increases such troubles, and the pancreas itself may suffer, leading probably to the form of diabetes associated with obesity. Intertrigo [inflammation where two skin-surfaces rub], varicose veins, hernia, and even deafness are some of the minor disturbances for which obesity may be blamed, to say nothing of the increased gravity of acute diseases in the obese subject.
>
> "The cure of obesity is largely bound up with the problem of its causation. Perhaps the most striking advance on the subject within recent times has been the proved complicity of the endocrines [internal secretions] leading to the broad classification of obesity into that caused by alimentary surfeit, and that caused by underaction of one or more endocrine glands. The famous Daniel Lambert, who died at the age of forty weighing nearly fifty-three stone, may safely be put into the latter category; but it is admitted that most of the obesity commonly seen about middle age is due to overfeeding. 'To the scientist,' wrote Vance Thompson, 'there is nothing so tragic on earth as the sight of a fat man eating a potato.' This quotation from Dr. Williams's book may give perhaps the key-note to the solution of the problem. It is not generally realized that it is the starchy carbohydrate foods rather than the more quickly and readily metabolized fats which are responsible for much of the alimentary type of obesity.
>
> "More rational diet will go a long way to preventing this troublesome complaint, and in its cure this notion must be firmly established in the mind of the patient."



Drawn for *L'Illustrazione Italiana* by Enrico Sacchetti

BENITO MUSSOLINI

"My father was a blacksmith, and I have worked with him. He bent iron; mine is the harder task of bending souls."

DRURY COLLEGE LIB
Springfield Missouri

SPECIAL · ITALY · SECTION

THE "MARCH ON ROME" THAT REVOLUTIONIZED ITALY

STARTLING THE WORLD by the now famous "March on Rome," which resulted in the establishment of the Fascist dictatorship of Mussolini just after the World War had been fought to "make the world safe for democracy," Italy still amazes and attracts the attention of all other countries. Some English statesmen praise the Fascist State, but add at the same time that its form of government would never do for England. On the other hand, we read of certain English statesmen who have pointedly declared that if they had been in Rome when Mussolini effected one of the most extraordinary *coups d'état* of modern times, they would have been Fascists, because any weapon is legitimate to defeat Bolshevism and Communism, which were such terrible menaces to Italy. Nor have defenders of the Fascist State been lacking in important political and press circles in France, while among American observers Italy's present form of government has been pronounced by persons of eminence in industrial and financial circles to be one of prosperity and success.

The phrase, the "March on Rome," which some think is to become as historic a symbol in European records as "Waterloo" or "Trafalgar," needs explanation, because, as Kenneth L. Roberts relates in "Black Magic" (The Bobbs-Merrill Co.), when on the night of October 27, 1922, the march took place, the Fascists all over Italy advanced in one of the strangest marches ever made by a successful Army, and he continues:

> "Instead of marching from one given place to the scene of action in a body and under one head, the little Fascist squads met in their accustomed gathering-places in villages and towns and cities in the north, in the south, in the east, and in the west of Italy. Then, by any means that suited them, they made their way direct to the great mobilization centers on the outskirts of Rome. The face of Italy was covered with little squads of Black Shirts traveling by automobile, by motor-truck and by train toward the Sacred City. At the same time, in the north, the Fascists took over the administration of a number of the leading cities, among which were Alessandria, Cremona, Florence, Forli, Parma, Pavia, Perugia, Pisa, and Verona.
>
> "They occupied not only the municipal offices, but the Federal offices as well, taking control of the press, government buildings, railway stations, post and telegraph offices, telephone exchanges, municipal buildings, and police stations. The Fascists had frequently taken over the municipal government of cities during their battles against the Communists; but hitherto they had usually been very careful not to interfere with the Federal authorities. This time they were out to spill every bean that was spillable.
>
> "The Government received early word of these wild carryings-on, and the Cabinet at once met and began to squabble bitterly over the steps that should be taken to quell the Fascists. Never having awakened to their own stupidity and cowardice, the Cabinet had also failed to realize the boredom of the Fascists and the country at large at the general boneheadedness of politicians who catered to noisy minorities without regard for the general good of the country—a boredom exprest by the proclamation issued by the Fascist Supreme Council at the beginning of the march on Rome, in which the people were told that the Fascists were mobilized 'against the inert politicians who have shown themselves for four long years to be incapable of governing, and have defrauded our nation of the fruits of victory. Workers in the fields, in the factories, on the railways and on the tramways have nothing to fear from Fascism. We have only one aim and that is the safety and the greatness of our country.'"

All through the night of October 28, the Fascist squads converged on Rome, the author of "Black Magic" goes on to tell us, and then suddenly strategic outlying points of the hot and quiet countryside, that have provided background for no more life than an occasional painted wine-cart squeaking through the white dust, awoke to teeming throngs of Black Shirts that had apparently sprung from nowhere. There were Black Shirts in tumble-down castles on hill-crests; Black Shirts in vineyards and fields; Black Shirts in villas and farmhouses and storehouses and barns and wine-caves. It is further related by this author that:

> "In Tivoli, source of Rome's water-supply and electric current, were concentrated 10,000 Black Shirts from the mountains of Abruzzi, some of them camped in the beautiful grounds of the Villa d'Este, and others looking out across the flat Campagna to the dome of St. Peter's, from the ruined arches and columns and mosaic floors of the magnificent country estate that the Emperor Hadrian created nearly two thousand years ago.
>
> "At Santa Marinella, near Civita Vecchia, the nearest town to Rome on the main railroad line down the west coast of Italy, were mobilized the squads from Genoa, Milan, and Bologna. At Monte Rotondo, to the north of Rome on the main railroad line down the center of Italy, were some 25,000 Fascists from Tuscany. At Capua, on the main railroad line to the south, were other thousands of Black Shirts from Naples and the southern districts.
>
> "Rome was surrounded and cut off from the rest of the country by some 50,000 armed and uniformed Fascists—armed, it is true, for guerrilla warfare, with rifles, carbines, shotguns, light and heavy machine-guns, revolvers, pistols, sabers, daggers and clubs—but armed and ready to fight if necessary. Military observers from various countries who took careful note of the Fascists' military aspect reported that their military discipline was particularly excellent."

At the same time that the Fascist mobilization took place outside Rome, we read further, the Rome Fascists mobilized. The Italian Army General, in command of the territorial division of Rome, by various prohibitions established what was virtually martial law. But it is pointed out that the defense of Rome would have been very difficult, for if the Army had moved out to attack the Fascists outside, the Fascists inside the gate would have been free to occupy the Ministerial buildings and seize the seat of government. Still this author adds:

> "There was barbed-wire in the streets, and sentries and machine-guns at the gates of Rome; and on the morning of Sunday, the 29th, the curious Romans wandered around the machine-guns and the barbed-wire, craving information as to what it was all about.
>
> "On that same day the King, who had been away, returned to Rome, and the Prime Minister met him at the station to get his signature to the order decreeing martial law. The King of Italy, however, is a canny King and a good King. He refused to approve the order; and automatically and immediately the Federal authority was restored to the prefects all over Italy instead of being lodged in the hands of the Army, while the Prime Minister and his Cabinet fell out of public life and sank into the cold and oily sea of political obscurity with never a ripple to mark the spot where the accident occurred.
>
> "The King's refusal to sign the order unquestionably averted a very unpleasant time; for altho the Army apparently sympathized to a large extent with the Fascist aims, it was a well-disciplined Army and would probably, in the main, have obeyed its officers' orders to fire on the Black Shirts.
>
> "At noon on Sunday the King telegraphed to Mussolini, who was busily engaged in getting out his newspaper in Milan, requesting him to come to Rome and form a Cabinet. So on Monday, October 30, Mussolini dramatically came down to Rome in his black shirt, met the King with a profound and picturesque apology for his sketchy attire, was received with all

the enthusiasm that usually greets a conquering hero, and then rolled up his sleeves and formed a Cabinet."

To understand Fascism, say Italian defenders of it, one must have lived in Italy before Mussolini ever came to power, and with this introduction Paul Mercuro writes to the New York *Times* on behalf of the Fascist League of North America that:

"With the end of the war Italy faced a crisis. Demobilized soldiers could not find work, industry being paralyzed by the war, and brooding discontent was apparent all over the land. The Government's first move was to establish an income for widows and orphans. More than 200,000 men were given government jobs, and while this created temporary contentment, the Government faced an increase in its pay-roll far above its capacity to pay, and incidentally added to the deficit in the Italian Treasury."

Underwood & Underwood photograph

A FASCIST VICTORY PARADE

In this state of demoralization, Mr. Mercuro avers, the "red monster" gript Italy swiftly and in short time began its destructive work. Leaders appeared among the discontented classes, he charges, and poisoned their minds with promises of wealth to be got out of those who had piled up money at home while they had fought for their sacred hearths, and this informant continues:

"While Italy became a basin of hatred and fire, the blood of 500,000 heroes trickled down from the green slopes of the Grappa to the Piave. That very element seemed to awaken the Italians. The voice of the dead came out from the earth like a mighty thunder: 'What have we died for? Have you lost respect for our widowed wives and orphaned children?'

"Behold! A dashing warrior appeared on the horizon, followed by swift horsemen; thundering hoofs heralded the coming of Italy's savior. Benito Mussolini took hold of the Government with the willingness of the King of Italy. He drove the Red leaders out of Italy. The Fascist law became undisputed in the land. Thousands of men overcrowding the government service were discharged and gradually put to work in factories. Those who opposed Italy's reconstruction because they saw no glory for themselves were dealt with in that severely summary manner that Fascist law imposed. In a few months Italy, if she had not been wholly purged, at least was safe.

"It was now necessary to complete the work of restoration, that the actual Government might exist. It must be admitted that in a few cases voters were compelled to vote for the Fascist Government, but be it remembered that it was no fault of Mussolini himself; it was done for the good of Italy by those who followed the dictator."

Only faint traces remain to-day of the original Fascist program, Mr. Mercuro points out, and he says that it has been modified as gradually as Italian normalcy has been regained. Mussolini has shown his teeth, and the Italians at home and abroad know that he has benefited Italy, according to this stanch Fascist believer, who adds:

"They know that under his dictatorship Italy is respected; they know the change that has taken place since the dark, bloody days when the Reds wove a network of terror. The youths of Italy are not futurists nor dreamers—they work hard to make Italy independent, liberal.

"Italy to-day hums with activity; large enterprises open their doors for the manufacture of raw materials, the shipyards are busy, the iron foundries are overcrowded with orders, the Ansaldo blast furnaces are nothing less than a steady stream of molten fire. In ten years, it is assured, Italy's railways and industrial fabric will be a network of electric power—she will no longer need to import coal. Her merchant marine tonnage is rapidly coming to the fore among leading nations, new railway lines are being built.

"Under Mussolini Italy is slowly climbing the upward path, and as long as the Italians work hard, like the American pioneers, there is no doubt that Italy will create an honorable and just place for herself."

The triumph of Fascism, legalized by the "March on Rome," says Count Antonio Cippico, Senator of the Realm of Italy, in his volume "Italy, the Central Problem of the Mediterranean" (Yale University Press), dates the beginning of the most important political renewal that any of the combatant European nations has inherited from the war. For Italy, he maintains, this renewal "compensates for the injustice of the peace, for the sacrifices of the war, and the scant material fruits gained from it. The nation which conquers itself accomplishes more fruitful work for its own future than it would derive from any territorial conquest." Turning to criticisms of the Fascist State, Count Cippico remarks:

"It has been often said, especially by foreign newspapers, that Mussolini and Fascism hated democracy. All depends on what is meant. There are gulfs between the different democracies. Between the Athenian democracy of the time of Pericles and the Roman form of the time of Julius Cæsar, as between the present-day form of the United States and of France, there are essential differences. Fascism is decidedly adverse only to that form of radico-liberal democracy which considers quantity more than quality, numbers rather than merit; to that democracy which insinuates itself threateningly into the vital fibers of a nation which is tired and torpid; to that democracy which arises from decadence of all national will to live, of all individual progress, which is ready to enslave the interests of the nation, without opposing any resistance to the disintegrating forces of the nation itself and of society.

"The superdemocracy, on the other hand, that Mussolini desired for Italy, is the Fascist form, 'the most interesting European and world phenomenon since the war.' It means order, discipline, organization, and respect for the intellectual and moral hierarchy; it means courage, thought, work, and activity, all leading toward one good—that of the nation. Whoever thinks, talks or acts against the interests of his own country is more noxious than a foreign enemy, and should be treated as such relentlessly."

"THE MASTER OF ITALY" AS BOY AND MAN

BLOWING THE SMITHY BELLOWS to keep the fire roaring while his muscular father heated a horseshoe or a plowshare for the anvil, a sturdy boy with "formidable, wide-open eyes" sometimes received a "sharp smack over the head" to make him keep a better lookout, or to cure him of wincing in fear from the cascading sparks and the hissing, white-hot metal. That boy is now the master of Italy, and, perhaps, the most-talked-of man in the world; and the buffets given him by his conscientious but quick-fisted father have become fruitful data for those modern psychologists who attach prime importance to childhood experiences as molders of adult destiny. Napoleon himself, they reason, was screwed up to prodigious ambition by some teasing "complex" induced by his short stature and early humiliations; and similar ideas have been advanced about Mussolini—ideas which, while they may hit upon an unconscious incentive to effort, do not come anywhere near accounting in full for the phenomenon either of a Napoleon or a Mussolini. From the authorized "Life of Benito Mussolini," by Margherita Sarfatti (F. A. Stokes Co.), we learn that he was born in 1883, that he was "a very naughty, troublesome little boy, ready for every kind of mischief," and that in the schoolroom, presided over by his mother, the village schoolmistress, "he was as often as not on all fours underneath the benches pinching the bare legs of the other boys and girls." Also, "his face frightened them whenever he wanted a thing, so determined he looked, with his immense, dark, shining eyes beneath the big bulging forehead."

In this connection it is worth noting that the Italian dictator read Signora Sarfatti's biography of himself and wrote a preface for it; so her picture of the boy who frightened others with his face has the indorsement of "Il Duce." It has been remarked by some who have studied many photographs of Mussolini since his accession to power—and they say that he is as devoted to the camera as the Kaiser used to be—that the desire to excite fear by facial expression has settled into a permanent characteristic of his countenance before the camera and on public occasions; and it is this which is seized upon and translated into pen-and-ink fantasy by the caricaturists of the world. Signora Sarfatti relates that one little girl, the prettiest in the class, "stood in peculiar terror of him." And no wonder, for "he would be on the watch for her in the fields, behind a bush, on her way to school, and would spring out upon her suddenly. . . . Of a sudden he would kiss her, next moment catching hold of her two long plaits of hair and making her play at being a horse while he drove her."

In his father's smithy he was "fascinated by everything in the nature of mechanism, as in everything that had to do with man's power over nature." And he must have become a pretty fair smith, judging from an incident that happened a few years ago, after his attainment to the eminence of being "the founder, proprietor and controlling editor of a great daily paper in Milan, a man already famous as a political leader." Driving his new car somewhat recklessly along the dusty roads of Lombardy—he was a novice at motoring, altho experienced as an air pilot—he managed to snap something in the mechanism of the vehicle. It was a saint's day, and the nearest smithy was closed, the forge cold. Here was Mussolini's chance, exclaims his biographer, adding:

"You should have seen how he worked the bellows first, and then, when the fire was alight, how he handled the hammer and managed the whole job. His friends marveled, and as for the blacksmith, he hailed the new customer as a past-master in his own art. . . . 'I will tell you who I am,' he exclaimed to the smith, 'so that you may sing my praises!'"

And that last touch of naïveté was just as characteristic of "Il Duce" as the fiery enthusiasm with which he had tackled the forge. For a description of his personality to-day we turn to an article in the London *Sunday Times*, by its special correspondent in Rome, Sir John Foster Fraser, who gives us these impressions:

Photograph from Ewing Galloway

'TWAS A GREAT DAY FOR THE LION (ON THE LEFT)

You can see that the king of beasts feels somewhat abashed at the honor of being photographed in such exalted company. However, Mr. Mussolini, who has himself been called the Lion of Italy, appears to have the situation well in hand.

"As I stood shaking hands with Signor Mussolini, I felt like exclaiming, 'But you are not at all like your photographs.'

"All the world knows those pictures of the 'Duce,' the flaming eyes, the stern mouth, hoisted chin and haughty gesture. The man I met in the Palazzo Chigi had large, soft brown eyes, such as we like in a woman, and his lips were full and mobile, and I'll venture to write sensuous. But there was a bit of imperious tilt to the chin. I entered that big room in the centuries-old palace of the Chigis, formerly the Austrian Embassy, and now the Foreign Office, and saw the Prime Minister rise from his table in the far corner. I stuck out my arm in the Fascist salute. That made him smile.

"'Remember this is not a newspaper interview,' Mussolini remarked, pressing his finger against his mouth and laughing. 'But, tell me, what do you think of Fascist Italy?' I made the non-committal answer that I found it interesting.

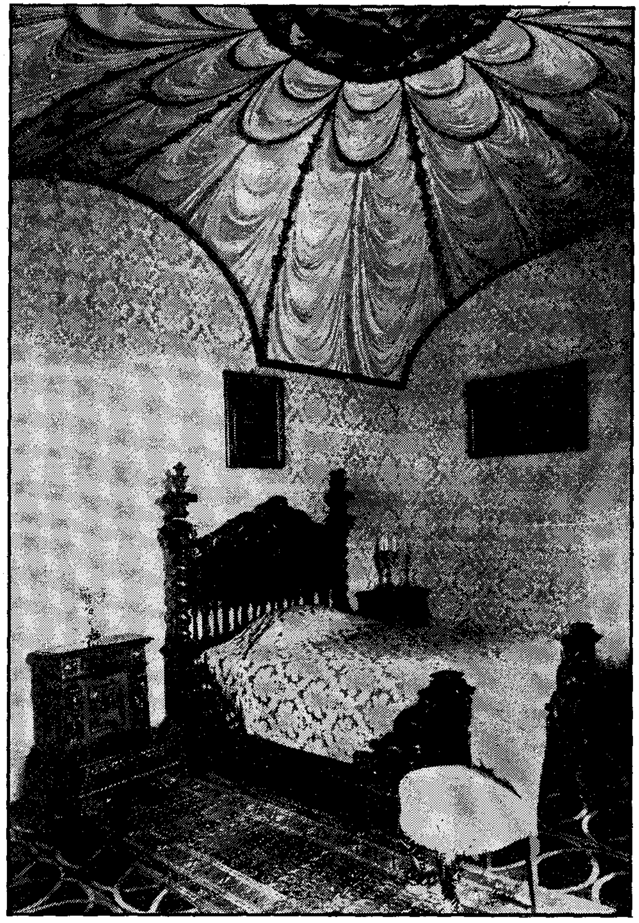
"It was in the pleasant 'twixt-tea-and-dinner-time that I met him. He had gone through a busy day, and was tired; but he stood taut, like a man accustomed to address great crowds. With hands in his pockets, he has the habit while speaking of alternately balancing himself on his heels and toes. He was pleased to see me, but he didn't want to be interviewed—

and he gave a wriggle of his broad shoulders—especially on politics."

A vivid sketch of Mussolini as an orator under trying circumstances—his life had just been attempted by a bomb-thrower—was penned by Mr. Robert H. Davis for the New York *Sun* last year, and passages from the article were reproduced in The Digest. We quote from our number of October 30:

"Immediately upon stepping into view he makes the Fascist salute, which consists of lifting the right arm, the palm out, precisely as a traffic cop in New York spreads hesitation among the rich and poor alike. His head is held high and the massive chin forward, protruding and animated. From a position below one sees the mobile jaw, and catches occasionally the flash of his black eyes. At times he leans over the rail and thunders with his full battery. Then he is all eyes. The whole pose is imperial, but his voice is the voice of the people, and there is a splendid ring of sincerity in every utterance. Whatever gestures he makes are with the right hand and arm, with which he hammers downward, sweeps away, thrusts forward, consigns to oblivion, and commands to halt. His hand is an expressive instrument, open, closed or gesticulating with one or all fingers. He clutches, discards or selects the grapes of rhetoric, or squeezes the whole bunch dry. At the end of a period, when the applause justifies the necessary time, he steps back, takes an unctuous dry hand wash and flicks the imaginary moisture into space. This is his only gesture of gratification.

"The finale of his speech starts with the right linen cuff beginning to creep from his coat-sleeve. As the activity of the arm develops and the vehemence of his speech increases, the cuff acquires a piston-rod movement. When the final point is made, the concluding spike driven, the right arm of Premier Mussolini, whose father was a blacksmith, shoots full length from the black broadcloth sleeve and the speech is ended. While acknowledging the applause, always deafening, the great Fascist fights with his cuff to get it back where it came from. The retinue grouped about take a few acknowledgments for their own account, make an opening for the most-talked-about man in Europe, and recede with him behind the shutters that close on the balcony."



Wide World photograph

WHERE "IL DUCE" DREAMS

Something of imperial splendor is suggested by this refuge from the cares of State, altho Mussolini's quarters in the Villa Torlonia, Rome, where this flash-light was taken, are spoken of as his "flat."

"A big little man" was Irvin S. Cobb's summarization of Mussolini, after an impressive conversation with him. Writing in the January number of *The Cosmopolitan*, he described his admission to the old Chigi Palace as having "infinitely less of formality than there would have been were I calling on some petty prince"; and we read on:

"I saw—and this with a shock of surprize—that he was a small man, indeed almost a little man as we in America measure adult masculinity. I saw that he moved with a certain suave feline quickness and gracefulness which, while plainly unaffected and natural to him, might on the part of some matinée idol have been the proud result of twenty seasons of study and rehearsal. In that flash I thought of John Drew as Drew looked twenty years ago, of Leo Ditrichstein ten years ago. The suggestion of a leading man in a polite play was enhanced by his costume, which, among other items, included a close-fitting, tightly buttoned frock-coat, a pair of beautifully creased trousers, dark spats, highly polished shoes, and at the sleeve-ends two extraordinarily large and glossy white linen cuffs. But there was no trace of the actor's pose in his greeting.

"He gave my hand a hard, swift clasp, saying simply that he was glad to meet me. He spoke good English in the phonetically exact but unaccented terms of one who has learned our tongue from text-books rather than from contact with members of English-speaking races.

"'You speak Italian?—No!' Framing the answer even as I shook my head. 'French, then, perhaps?'

"I told him that following previous attempts various kindly but shocked Frenchmen had assured me on their regretful word of honor that I did not speak French.

"'Very well, then,' he said, 'we will speak together in English. But you must speak quite slowly—not too fast—otherwise I shall not understand. Please will you sit down and be yourself comfortable?'

"While he led the way to where two stiff, tall chairs faced each other in front of his desk, I had further fleeting opportunity for appraising the man. I noted how well-formed and small and supple his hands were—the sensitive hands, you would say, of a musician or a painter, not the hands of one who once upon a time had earned his bread by manual labor; and I deduced for myself a possible reason for those exceedingly big cuffs on his wrists. I figured it as a little touch of pardonable personal vanity—the cuffs made the beautiful hands look smaller still. His skin had a greenish underlay to it—the skin of a man who works too hard and thinks too much and perhaps has some chronic gastric ailment. It was not a healthy color; I imagine a doctor might call it an unhealthy lack of color. But for offset to this his waist was the trim, drawn-in waist of an athlete, his chest was deep and his shoulders flared back, his legs and arms moved with vigor and strength, his gestures—of which for an Italian he used strangely few—were the emphatic, sharp gestures of a man unwearied and one who physically is tremendously, alertly alive.

"We sat down, our knees almost touching, and I made so bold as to try to tell him of the popular estimation in which he is held on our side of the Atlantic Ocean. He listened intently, and gave a quite flashing smile of frank pleasure when I said that a great many people among us believed that by reason of his drastic treatment of communism in Italy he had saved the English-speaking peoples from the menace of a growing spirit of anarchy. I went on:

"'Do you know, your Excellency, what a great many Americans call you? They call you the Italian Roosevelt.'

"By this he obviously was gratified.

"'For that,' he said, 'I am very, very glad and very proud. Roosevelt I very greatly admired.' He clenched his fists. 'Roosevelt had strength—he had the will to do what he thought should be done. He had greatness. I have—I have—'

"Here for the first time he hesitated and flung a swift ripple of Italian out sidewise. There was a murmur of assent almost at his elbow, and now I was aware that somehow a secretary had materialized out of space.

"'His Excellency wishes to state that he has read your late President Roosevelt's writings—all of them,' explained the translator. 'They were among the very first books he read after he had learned the English.'"

MUSSOLINI PAINTS HIS OWN PORTRAIT

THE GREAT LEADER of modern Italy has made in the last four or five years a vast number of spirited and eloquent speeches. From these we have culled a few characteristic phrases that reveal the "Duce" to us in his own words. In reading these speeches one is both struck by his evident sincerity and amazed at his acute understanding of mass psychology. His skill in manipulating the word of power, beloved of the ancients, is remarkable. He has constructed what amounts to a ritual for the close of many of his speeches, especially to his beloved "Black Shirts," which runs somewhat as follows: "Who are the masters of Italy?" (Loud shouts) "We!" "Who owns Rome?" (More shouts) "We!" "Who is ready to die for his country?" (Loud and unanimous response) "We!" "Lift your caps, then, and cry with me 'Long live the King! Long live Italy! Long live Fascism!'" To quote:

"If you say to me 'You wish to remain in power at any cost,' I answer that it is not true."

"We control the nation not in order to enslave it, but to serve it, with humility, with absolute devotion, and with a sense of duty that I would describe as religious."

"Violence for us is not sport. It is not, nor can it ever become, a diversion. For us violence is, like war, the hard necessity of certain fated and historic hours."

P. & A. photograph

SIGNORA MUSSOLINI

"High-sounding phrases addrest to the masses have time and time again brought the State to disaster."

"Fascism is a phenomenon that interests the entire world, which has discust it eagerly ever since its inception. A literature regarding it has grown up in all languages. Men have come from Japan, China, and Australia to study it. Evidently they too suffer from the ills that have been ours."

"Men who are herded together in modern cities and nations must of necessity suffer a curtailment of liberty, not excepting that of movement. The concept of absolute liberty is an arbitrary one. It has no existence in reality."

"I respect the horny hands of toil. They are a title of nobility. The country of which we dream is one in which all will work and no parasites shall exist."

"We must stay in the League of Nations for the reason that others are in it, others who might be glad if we were to withdraw and who would arrange their affairs and protect their interests without us and possibly at our expense."

"A revolution may be confirmed by the response of the ballot-box, but it can also be consolidated without it. This is its typical characteristic."

"Believe me, I am not drunk with greatness. I would like, if it were possible, to be drunk with humility."

"My ambition is a single one. It matters not, therefore, whether I work fourteen or sixteen hours a day. Nor would it matter if I lost my life, and I should not consider it a greater sacrifice than is due. My ambition is this—to make the Italian people strong, prosperous, great, and free."

"The foreign policy of the present Government is inspired by the necessity for a progressive revaluation of our diplomatic and political position in Europe and the world."

"There can never be for us as individuals the certainty of the morrow, but there is the supreme and magnificent certainty of the morrow for us as a nation and a people."

"Mussolini and Fascism are two aspects of the same thing, are two bodies and one soul or two souls in a single body."

"My father was a blacksmith and I have worked with him. He bent iron; mine is the harder task of bending souls."

"If democracy had its uses and saved the nation in the nineteenth century, it may be that some other political form would be best for the welfare of the nation in the twentieth."

"Violence is not immoral. On the contrary, it is sometimes moral."

"Discipline must be accepted. If not, it must be enforced. We must put aside the democratic dogma that one must forever proceed by sermonizing."

"Rome fell and rose again; she went forward haltingly, but she went forward; she saw her goal and was determined to attain it. So let it be with Italy, our Italy, the Italy that we carry in our hearts as a proud and splendid dream, the Italy that accepts the destiny imposed upon her by hard necessity, but nevertheless makes ready her spiritual and physical forces for the day when she can rise above it."

"What constitutes the State? The police. All your codes, all your doctrines, your ordinances are as naught if at a given moment the police by sheer physical force does not make felt the inescapable weight of law."

"The conference at Washington shared the fate of all conferences. It opened with great hopes, flashing before our eyes the possibility of perpetual peace. But the concrete result dispelled those hopes. I must confess that I do not believe in perpetual peace."

"We must have the courage to say that Italy can not remain forever penned up in one sea, even if it is the Adriatic. Beyond the Adriatic there is the Mediterranean and other seas which can interest us."

"The Colosseum and the Forum are glories of the past, but we must build up the glories of to-day and to-morrow."

"And why these soldiers? To show that the Government has strength. I declare that, if possible, I wish to govern with the consent of the majority of the people, but while waiting for this consent to be formed, to be nourished, to be strengthened, I collect the maximum available force."

"Imperialism is at the base of the life of every people which desires economic and spiritual expansion."

"I do not intend that national discipline shall be any longer merely a name. I do not intend that the law shall be any longer a blunt weapon. I do not intend that liberty shall degenerate into license."

"We deny internationalism because it is a luxury which only the upper classes can afford. The working people are hopelessly bound to their native shore."

"You can rest assured that in this Italy, the workman—and all work, both of the brain and of the hands—will take, as its right, the first place."

"Still, as ever, the Roman Empire is a creation of the spirit, as it was the spirit which first inspired the Roman legions to fight."

"May God help me to carry my arduous task to a victorious end."

TEST QUESTIONS TO TRY YOUR KNOWLEDGE OF ITALY

The answers will be found on the pages indicated

1. What famous march established a new form of State in Europe? (p. 19).
2. How does Fascism protect and promote the welfare of youth? (p. 26).
3. What are some of the dangers of Fascism? (p. 27).
4. How does Fascism meet domestic opposition? (p. 25).
5. What does Guglielmo Ferrero, the noted Italian historian, think of Fascism? (p. 27).
6. How many persons living in the United States to-day were born in Italy? (p. 30).

P. & A. photograph

THE MUSSOLINIS OF TO-MORROW

The children of the *Duce*.

7. What racial strain has fewest arrests for drunkenness and the lowest percentage of insanity and pauperism in the United States? (p. 31).
8. What city in Italy kept the light of learning aglow in the early Middle Ages? (p. 32).
9. Where is Leonardo da Vinci's celebrated fresco, "The Last Supper"? (p. 33).
10. What great national leader used to blow the bellows for a blacksmith, who gave him many a wallop? (p. 21).
11. What historic President of the United States is warmly admired by Mussolini? (p. 22).
12. Who among the world's most famous men of to-day was noted in childhood for his trick of scaring people by making faces at them, and thus getting his own way? (p. 21).
13. In what part of Italy are the people said to laugh most and work least? (p. 44).
14. Where and when was the first State university founded in Italy? (p. 66).
15. Can Italy be visited in comfort at any other season than winter? (p. 49).
16. What has Mussolini done to put the brigands of Southern Italy out of business? (p. 44).
17. How many men did Italy lose in the World War? (p. 55).
18. What is the present population of Italy? (p. 55).
19. How many people, on the average, are crowded into a square mile in Italy? (p. 55).
20. What is the average annual tax of every man, woman and child in Italy? (p. 57).
21. How has Mussolini's rule affected the labor-unions and cooperative societies of Italy? (p. 60).
22. Under what law does the Fascist party control Parliament? (p. 60).
23. How long is the working day in Italy under the decree of 1926? (p. 60).
24. What is the "intellectual capital" of Italy? (p. 35).
25. In what two fields of literature does Ferrero work? (p. 35).
26. What Pirandello plays has America seen? (p. 38).
27. What phrase of recent years is said to be destined to become as historic a symbol in European records as "Waterloo" or "Trafalgar"? (p. 19).
28. For what crimes has Italy reintroduced the death penalty? (p. 25).
29. What Italian deputy criticized Fascism and was mysteriously slain? (p. 27).
30. What foreign race is most numerously represented in the United States? And what one comes second? (p. 30).
31. What qualities do the Italians chiefly contribute to our national psychology? (p. 30).
32. How is the Fascist movement reflected among Italo-Americans? (p. 31).
33. Does Mussolini favor Italian emigration? (p. 31).
34. To what States do most Italian immigrants go after they get here? (p. 31).
35. By what treaty has Italy obtained a virtual protectorate in the Balkans? (p. 61).
36. What are the five principal spheres of Italian interest? (p. 61).
37. In what French possession is more than 60 per cent. of the white population Italian? (p. 64).
38. How were Germany's African colonies divided among the Allies by the Treaty of Versailles? (p. 64).
39. In what city are Romeo and Juliet supposed to have lived? (p. 32).
40. What city in Italy reminds the visitor of a sepulcher? (p. 33).
41. Where is the "Ear of Dionysius"? (p. 49).
42. Which is the "City of Marble Palaces"? (p. 52).
43. Where is the Blue Grotto? (p. 52).
44. Where is the Lido? (p. 52).
45. What world-famous poet lived in Florence? (p. 54).
46. What is Italy's largest colonial possession? (p. 61).
47. What is the chief charm of Italy? (p. 44).
48. In what year did Italy become a united nation, and under what King? (p. 57).
49. What four men are generally considered the makers of the modern Italian nation? (p. 72).
50. What kingdom was the nucleus of the present kingdom of Italy? (p. 72).

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English

HOW FASCISM WORKS—ITS METHODS AND IDEALS

IN VIEW OF THE CONTRADICTORY REPORTS that have come to us through various agencies as to the actual working of Fascism, the highly centralized form of government now operating in Italy, which was inaugurated and is at this writing practically dominated by the enormous energies of a single personality, the colorful and astounding Benito Mussolini, it may prove of interest to submit some first-hand information as to its methods and ideals. The success or failure of Fascism can, of course, be determined by time alone. Nevertheless, certain indications may be afforded to a watching world in the shape of its avowed purposes and policies. Statements emanating from the Fascists themselves as to what they are now doing and what they hope to accomplish are therefore in order. Despite the fact that *ex parte* pronouncements of this type naturally tend to stress whatever gains may have been made and to ignore corresponding losses, they throw much light upon present conditions and provide a basis for estimating future possibilities. Such an inside story is to be found in certain pamphlets prepared and printed in Rome in 1926 under the auspices of the Italian Government, and dealing specifically with various innovations of a political, economic, and social nature recently introduced by the Fascist party. That the anonymous authors of these brochures harbor no doubts of the outcome of their efforts may be gathered from the following typical statement: "Victory can not fail such a display of force, supported by an immense enthusiasm and guided by a will of steel which synthetizes all consciences in one conscience, all faiths, in one faith—the will of the Duce."

These pamphlets are seven in number. They deal with every phase of recent Fascist legislation in Italy. This legislation, which is described as "revolutionary," treats of "the function of the State—considered as a collective revolt against the abuses of inorganic and empirical individualism—in its dual aspect of prevention and repression." Here we have the Fascist idea definitely and unequivocally stated. The authors point out with pride that "at last the Roman revolution is provided with Roman laws for the protection of the State."

The first pamphlet is devoted to a summary of two fundamental reforms which modify the relations between the State and the individual—the reform of the police laws and the establishment of a special corps of detectives under the orders of the legion commanders of the Voluntary Militia for National Safety.

It states that "in the field of repression four important measures have been taken. All subversive parties have been dissolved; the publication of newspapers likely to endanger public rule has been suspended; the duration of the act for purging the Civil Service of disaffected persons has been prolonged for four years; and the death penalty has been enacted." It is then shown that this "vast legislative program which former Governments would never have had the strength or energy to carry out" was drafted in a few days and passed enthusiastically by the Italian Chamber in a single day. The reform of the police laws was aimed at increasing the virility of the Italian people and in aiding "public morality in the campaign it wages against drunkenness, neo-Malthusianism, gambling, prostitution, and all forms of physical and moral degeneration." The National Militia, consisting of ardent Fascists, was constituted "as the body to which the delicate task of political investigations should be entrusted." It is claimed for them that they can "move freely in certain political environments" inaccessible to the police and that they possess "that all-important Fascist sensibility which enables them to size up a situation rapidly in relation to possible dangers which may threaten the régime, even from within." Of the suppression of opposition publications it is stated that "the energetic action of the Government in this field should not be interpreted as implying a wish to suppress the liberty of the press. What it intends to suppress once and for all is the liberty to libel, complacently tolerated along with other 'liberties' injurious to the prestige of the State." The Civil Service "reform" consists in an authorization to the Government to "dismiss those functionaries whose political activities, apart from strictly administrative considerations, are incompatible with the general policies of the State." The death penalty has been reintroduced for attempts against the life or personal liberty of members of the royal family or of the head of the Government.

The second pamphlet describes the reform of municipal government owing to "the conviction that it was necessary to abandon the electoral system and to entrust administration of the communes to magistrates named by the Crown."

These magistrates, or Podestas, many of whom are war veterans and the majority of whom serve without salary, are stated to be "more competent than those formerly secured by election," since they must in theory be men of "probity of character, administrative maturity and capacity, and absolute patriotism." The author avers that "to-day the Italian people is tired of popularly elected Commune Councils. To-day whoever in Italy attacks the Podesta system and exalts the Municipal Council merely defends localism against the rights of the National State, and the privileges of the "big people" against the rights of the "little people."

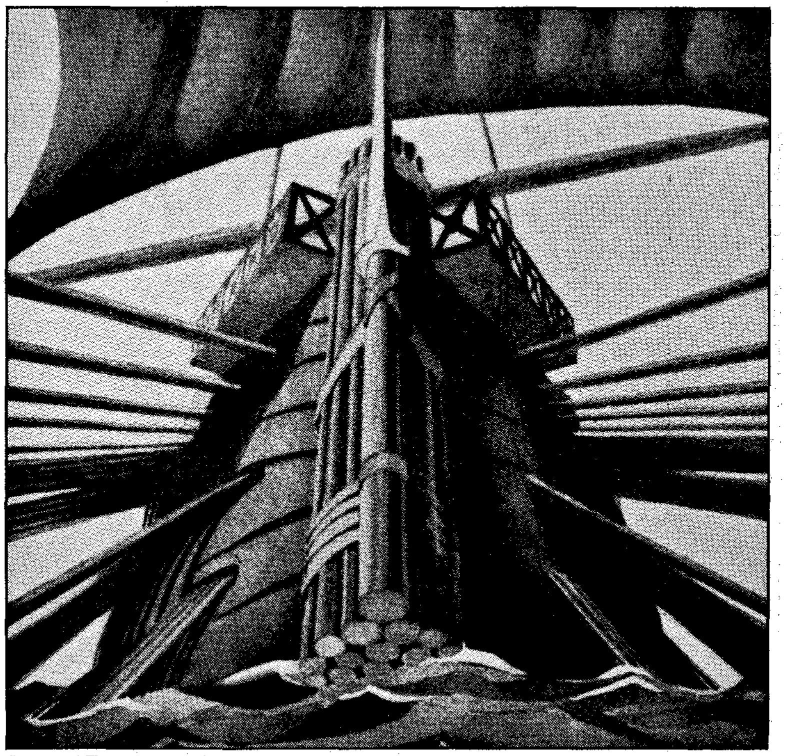
Photograph from Keystone View Company

ITALY'S KING: VICTOR EMMANUEL III

In the third pamphlet is described the Italian Government's fight for purity and health.

In the words of the author the Fascist régime "considers resolute intervention to assure, against everybody and everything, the physical and moral integrity of the Italian people to be its right and duty," since "Fascism intends to remove from the traditional 'rights' the *liberty to be weak*. Weakness is a crime not only against oneself but against one's country." To this end the Government has created a national organization for the protection and assistance of maternity and infancy, and another for the assistance and moral education of youth, and has made various regulations relative to public health and hygiene. All heretofore existing institutions and societies for the protection of mothers and children, for the care of defectives and delinquents, and for similar purposes, are now brought together and coordinated under a single department of the Government. Children under fifteen are forbidden to use wine or tobacco or to witness any moving-picture show or the like "unfitted" for them, such as "detective or passional films." They may, however, see those "presenting works of art, travel scenes, historical events, descriptions of natural history," or "tending to extol civic and religious virtues, the sanctity of the home, family affection, maternal love, the spirit of sacrifice, acts of heroism, etc., which produce gaiety of spirit, goodness, force, and courage." Boys are organized into two associations of an educative and patriotic nature, the "Balilla," including those from eight to fourteen, and the "Vanguardists," youths from fourteen to eighteen. Members of both get special advantages, such as preference in the assignment of scholarships, and special facilities in regard to military service.

The measures for public health and hygiene include "direct aid for the infirm," the better "handling of cases of cancer and malignant tumors," government assistance in "the struggle against tuberculosis" and also against "malaria, Italy's most important social illness," strengthening of the "general protection against venereal peril," trachoma, and leprosy, "social prophylaxis of mental diseases," "suppression of white slavery," and "vigilance over dance-halls and dancing-schools." The Government has also declared against "pornographic publications," viewing it as "a duty to fight that section of the press which speculates for pecuniary reasons on the basest human instincts," and has instituted "censorship of theatrical performances," forbidding those that "offend the elementary ethical and familiar sentiments of the Italian population."



Courtesy of *The Survey Graphic*

"THE ITALY OF MUSSOLINI": A DRAWING BY DAMIANO DAMIANI

Published in *La Rivista Illustrata del Popolo d'Italia* for November, 1926.

The Voluntary Fascist Militia is the subject of the next pamphlet.

This "is *nothing more or less than the military organization* of the Black Shirts who, in October, 1922, marched on Rome and seized the Government." After describing the various activities of the militia, military, civic, social, and so forth, the writer adds that "it was to realize a great ideal that the workers rallied from field and factory under the black pennons of the Fascio and shouldered their rifles. Now they have freed themselves from the tyranny of Utopian dreamers and political exploiters, the Italian workers realize that their prosperity depends on the prosperity of the nation as a whole. We now see workers and peasants, who after a hard week's work, give up their Sunday rest to fall into the ranks . . . side by side with students and clerks, men of means and artists. It is a sight which stirs one profoundly and arouses feelings of deep gratitude to the tireless Worker who prepared the advent of this great revival."

How strikes are prevented by a labor court and compulsory arbitration is the topic of the next brochure, which details how "the Fascist Government has brought to fruition its daring plan of judicially recognizing the syndicates," or unions of labor or capital, thereby "laying down the bases of Europe's first true *legal code governing the forces of production.*"

This was accomplished by "the creation of the new Ministry of Corporations" which provides for "the direct statal administration of the syndicates, that are henceforth to be considered as organs of Public Right." This step, described as "undoubtedly one of the most daring social experiments of all time" was undertaken by the audacious Duce as the corollary to his own assertion, "Nothing outside the State, nothing against the State." The writer goes on to describe "the Romanesque tradition of property" as struggling against "the dogmatic code of labor," with "democratic liberalism" looking on powerlessly, while Fascism accomplishes "a happy fusion of the codes of labor and property, replaces the injustice of party action by the justice of the Sovereign State, and forbids the classes to make war against each other" by establishing a labor court and imposing "compulsory arbitration" upon both sides. It recognizes only "one association for any single category of work, workers, artists, or professional persons" and gives to each such legally recognized association the sole "right to judge and act in connection with controversies about collective labor relations."

The two remaining pamphlets discuss the Fascist financial policy and the so-called "battle of the grain":

The former sets forth in detail the remarkable results achieved by Mussolini through the reorganization of Italian finance and describes how "the national need, which urged the Fascist youth to save the country from feeble parliamentary rule and from the threatening danger of Bolshevism, guided the statesmen of the new régime in deciding their policies." It tells how Italy decided "to rely on national effort alone for achieving national economic construction," how "tho impoverished by the cost of the war . . . four-fifths of which was financed by the Italian people, Italy not only refrained from pressing Austria and Bulgaria to pay the reparations assigned to her by treaty" but generously aided "her former enemies . . . to recover from their economic difficulties," and tells how "the Italian people met the burden of reconstruction, pensions, etc.," and yet "continued to supply the Treasury with the resources needed for balancing the national budget." Figures for the first four years of Mussolini's Administration are then given, showing at the end of 1923 "a deficit of 3,029 million lire"; of 1924, "a deficit of 418 million lire"; of 1925, "a surplus of 479 million lire"; and of 1926, "a surplus of 2,268 million lire." To accomplish this, it is pointed out, Italians had to pay a very heavy tax on their total income, "the ratio of taxation to income amounting in the United States and Belgium to 13.30 per cent., in Great Britain to 27.30 per cent., in France to 29.20 per cent., but in Italy it rises to 38.10 per cent." The surpluses obtained have been assigned "almost wholly to constructive purposes of undoubted economic value. Only a small quota has been utilized for replenishing the necessary Army and Navy reserve stores." Mussolini did very well, it is stated, with Italy's foreign creditors, obtaining a reduction of about 80 per cent. on her debt to the United States and of about 85 per cent. on that to Great Britain. "Thus the total Italian debt, which stood at the terrific figure of 130,000 million lire, has been reduced to about 18,000 million, actuarial value, to be paid over a period of sixty-two years."

Of the "battle of the grain," the effort of the Fascist Government to make Italy produce all the grain she needs, the seventh pamphlet remarks that Italy has gone to work and despite the fact that experts have declared her soil and climate unsuited for grain production, she, according to the figures given in this pamphlet, succeeded in 1925 in producing an average of over 20 quintals of grain to the hectare as against 12 in Hungary, 17.5 in Germany, 25 in Belgium, 27 in Holland, and 29 in Denmark. The adoption of "modern farming technique" and the use of intensive methods, in which all agricultural workers are enthusiastically cooperating, will, in the judgment of the author, lead in a few years to "the level of production which will insure Italy absolute granary independence."

Springfield, Missouri

FASCISM AS SEEN BY ITS CRITICS

WHILE THE ADHERENTS AND ADMIRERS of Mussolini hail him as a superman and Fascism as the one remedy for all political troubles, what is the opinion of those in and out of Italy who do not belong to either of these classes? We find that opinion exprest in no uncertain terms in the writings of Guglielmo Ferrero, the well-known Italian historian, whose disciplining by the Fascists has been recently reported; of Giacomo Matteotti, Italian Deputy and leader of the Moderate Socialists, who was murdered in 1924, supposedly by his Fascist enemies; of Don Luigi Sturzo, Catholic priest and former leader of the Italian Popular party, who is now an exile in England; and of others whose knowledge of the facts is intimate and far-reaching.

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GIACOMO MATTEOTTI

Who criticized Mussolini's policy and was mysteriously slain.

Ferrero, who begins his book, "Four Years of Fascism" (F. S. King, London, 1924), by stating that he is writing "without anger or heat for those who believe that intelligence and knowledge still have rights in the world," is profoundly pessimistic as to the outcome of recent events in Italy. He writes:

"To-day a government has not the *right* to command except in the measure in which it can say that it is doing what the people wills. The Prime Minister (Mussolini) himself never misses an opportunity of repeating that the people, the whole people, is with him. But how can the will of the people find expression save through the medium of representative institutions? Any other medium is an imposture. The great problem of the moment is this. We are in danger of losing our way in a search for the bases of authority where it is vain to look for them. No age can discover them where it wants them to be. They must be sought where history has planted them. If we persist in this error we shall fall in our turn headlong into the realm of pure force, of unending disorder and violence. . . . At times it seems as if the Middle Ages had been reborn, with factions within the municipalities, with exiles and proscriptions, with the streets and squares splashed with the blood of citizens, with a perennial oscillation between tyranny and anarchy. . . . A liberal government can be defined in no other way than as *one which recognizes the right of opposition.* Liberty, understood as the right of opposition, is neither a doctrine nor a Utopia, nor a toothsome morsel thrown by magnanimous governments to the people when it is being good. *It is a vital right of the modern State!* Those who strike it down mortally wound the State."

Ferrero then goes on to analyze the situation, and to point out what he believes to be a basic truth:

"Is there any sign in Italy or in any other country of an institution, a party, a man, that has given such proof of wisdom and genius and good-will as to be able to say: 'I am infallible and I heed accordingly neither discussions nor opposition. I alone will do everything. I alone will resolve every tangle. I alone will cure every evil, will salve every wound?' And if this man, this party, or institution, does not exist, and if it is proposed not to recognize the liberties which are the basis of the right of opposition and of representative government, how is it proposed to govern the world? Do you want to know the simple truth? Italy is suffering, not because liberalism and democracy are obsolete and dead, but because they are hardly yet born and are in danger of dying in the cradle from an obscure infantile disorder."

In discussing the rise of Fascism, Ferrero points out with keen insight that the very elements that made this possible are likely to contribute to its downfall:

"It is the absence of all resistance amid universal instability that made it so easy for the new dictatorship to establish itself. But only where there is resistance can there be potential support. The new dictatorship met with no resistance, but it has found no serious support outside its own militia. That is the whole secret of the new government; of its accesses of terror, more violent after each succeeding triumph; of the outbreaks of violence to which it abandons itself when good sense should warn it that they are unnecessary; of its continual alternations between the appeal to consent and the appeal to force. It is a government in the void. Around it there is neither resistance nor support. . . . What will happen can in some degree be foreseen. All personal governments are weak, and their weakness is the greater in proportion as their legitimacy is the more doubtful and open to challenge. The dictatorship of Mussolini will be exceedingly weak. Like all dictators he in his turn will be bound and gagged and betrayed by his own people, by his most ardent admirers, by his ministers and officials. There will begin—there has already begun—between him and those who should be the executors of his will, the customary play between all dictators and their servants. All responsibility will be thrown on the dictator's shoulders, while all effective power will subtly slip out of his hands and into those of his underlings. To be responsible for everything and at the same time impotent—this, in the modern bureaucratic State, is the punishment of the men who dream of dictatorship. The last of them will suffer the fate of those who have preceded him."

The views of Giacomo Matteotti, who was mysteriously slain after he spoke against Fascism in Parliament, were equally unfavorable. In his book, "The Fascisti Exposed" (London, 1924), he employs the deadly parallel in contrasting the words of the "Duce" and his followers with their deeds. We quote a few of his many terse comments on Mussolini and his system:

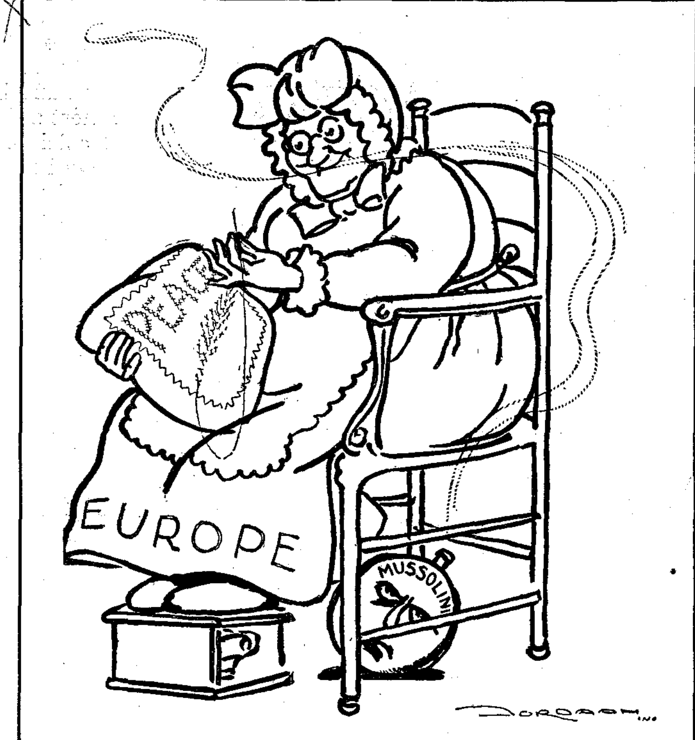
"While Fascism took advantage of the possessing classes' intolerance of taxation to carry it into power, to-day it is making capital out of the beneficent results of the taxation which it opposed and obstructed, by pretending that the credit for them is its own. . . . Whether they like it or not, the workers are compelled to join the Fascist corporations. In the rural districts, any worker who does not belong is refused employment and *boycotted.* The internal organization of the corporations is constituted on antidemocratic bases. There are no elections of the managing body; the officials are all appointed from above. The corporation emanates from and is dependent on the Fascist political group. . . . Italy is the only civilized country in which a party militia is kept under arms and paid at the expense of the State against another part of the citizens. . . . Membership in the Fascist party is a second and more important form of Italian citizenship. To be without it is to forego civil rights and to lose liberty of voting, domicile, movement, assembly, work, speech, and even thought. . . . The Fascist Government is destroying all local autonomy, centralizing everything in the hands either of the Government at Rome or of the Prefects or Vice-Prefects (Fascist officials). . . . Lawlessness is now a permanent feature, especially in certain parts of Italy, where the law and the constitution and the very organs of the law have been superseded, lawless government being imposed on the citizens by violence or, in the end, merely by threats of violence."

Don Luigi Sturzo, opposing both reaction and revolution, analyzes the crises that have led Italy to its present pass. In his book, "Italy and Fascimo" (Harcourt, Brace, 1926), he conceives Fascism as a movement more emotional than intelligent and, correspondingly, more dangerous. He says:

"The existence of Fascism depends on the non-existence of its adversary—*mors tua vita mea.* How else could one explain the intolerance of all criticism, the fight *á outrance* not only against the opposition press but against any paper in the smallest degree unfavorable; the stifling of every dissentient voice, the assimilation of every favorable person or nucleus and their subjection to a single discipline; the forcible seizure of every nerve-center of public life and the effective control of the economic life of the country; the control even of the activities of labor by means of the Fascist corporations, the only recognized and operative organ? Instinct drives Fascism to install a régime of violence, to become the total and sole expression of the country, and thus to use every possible means to suppress its opponents lumped together under the comprehensive name of Anti-Fascism. This name has no real meaning, for it includes men, parties, attitudes, ideas, all widely differing and even conflicting. It has, however, a positive sense if it is taken to represent an element antagonistic to the 'totalitarian' and absolute position of Fascism, that is, as a demand for and an assertion of the *method of liberty.* . . . If it is true that thirty-nine million Italians are with the Fascist Government, it should be easy to bring into the country the olive branch of peace. Where is the need of violence? Of an armed militia? Of continual threats of bludgeoning and banishment? Can they by any chance make everybody think alike? It is not possible."

Don Sturzo draws a vivid portrait of the "Duce" that is not altogether alluring:

"Of mediocre culture and meager political experience, Mussolini has the brilliant qualities of the extemporizer and none of the scruples of those who, convinced of an idea, fear to be false to it. He has passed from extreme revolutionary Socialism and gross irreligion to the most pronounced conservatism and clericalism. He was an anti-militarist, opposed to colonial enterprise, denying the duty of defending his country—and he became the interventionist with imperialistic tendencies. His drastic Fascist program of 1919, his personal work as a subversive demagog, were transmuted into yet harsher experiments in reaction. His mind, given to excessive simplification, is bound by no formula. He can pass from theory to theory, from position to position, rapidly, even inconsistently, with neither remorse nor regret. In this game he has one constant aim—to lay hold of the elements of imagination and sentiment that make for success. Hence his speeches are always attuned to the state of mind of the public to which he is speaking. If the public were other, he would use other language. Another quality which he possesses is his constant ability to seize the moment, to profit by circumstances, to hold in check the most experienced and shrewdest men, to come out of a tight corner with ease and elegance. The fact of his having for a long time been free, both as Socialist and Fascist, to wield with impunity every kind of threat and violence, has given him a profound contempt for the politicians of the past, whether Socialists or Liberals, who tolerated or flattered him. His friends and companions he holds in esteem so long as they are useful to him. He fears them when he can not do without them. He abandons them to their fate when they are in his way. For a long time it was believed by many who were benevolently disposed toward Mussolini that, once in power, he would tame the extremists of Fascism. In fact, it seemed that 'Il Duce'—as his followers call him—for a long time vacillated between law and violence, between normality and reaction. But he chose his own road. The distinction between Mussolini and the Fascisti was repudiated the day he proclaimed to the Chamber, in January, 1925, that he took on himself the responsibility for all that had been done in the name of Fascism."



THE BOMB

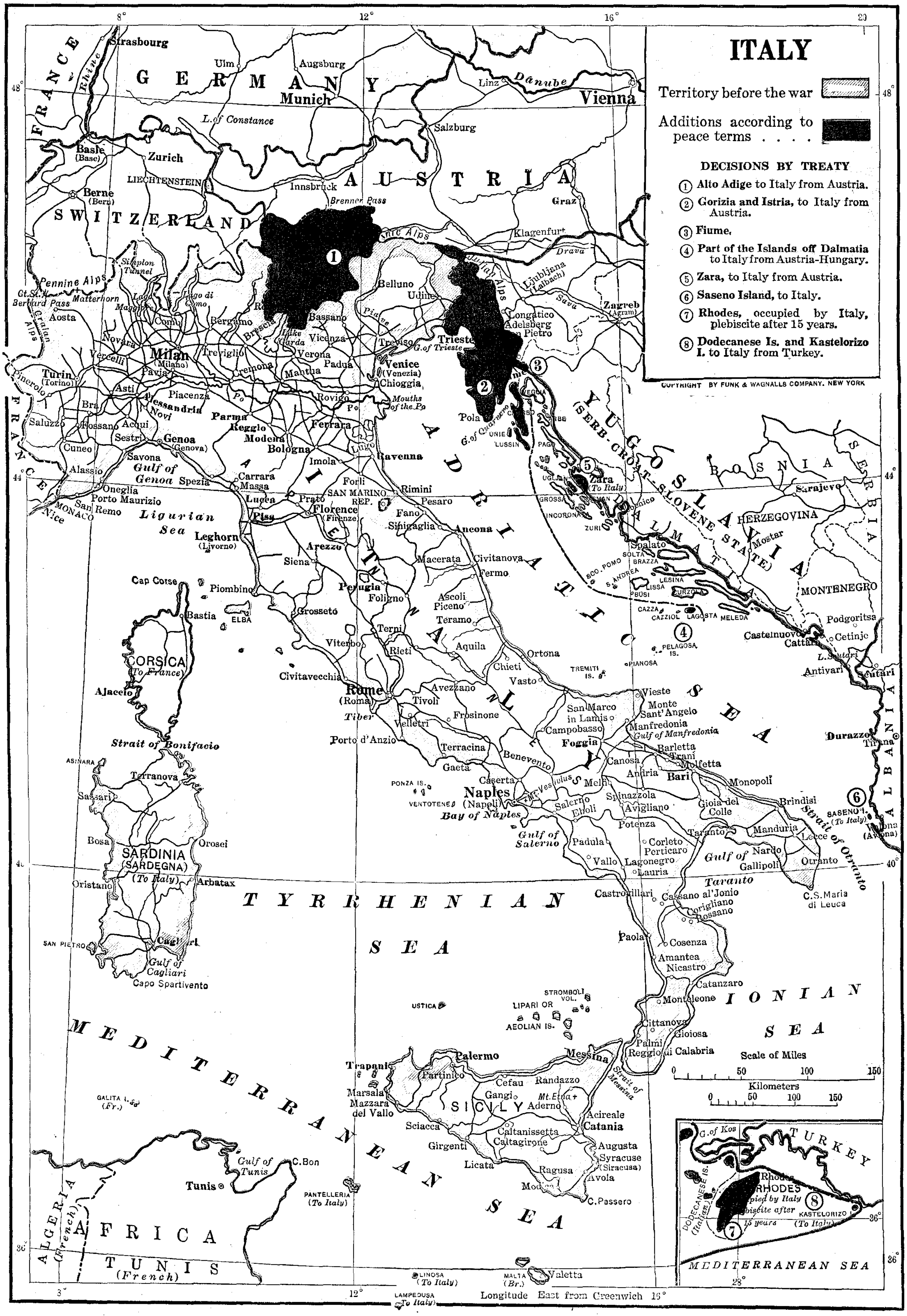
MOTHER EUROPE: "I think I smell the peace incense."
—De Notenkraker (Amsterdam).

William Bolitho, commissioned in 1925 to write the story of Fascism for the New York *World,* has many trenchant criticisms to make in his book, "Italy Under Mussolini" (Macmillan, 1926). He describes Fascism as:

"A disease of our economic system, to which all modern countries are liable in the future, a product of war and tariffs, of industrialism and trades-unions, and not by any means an exploit of romantic boys. Its leader, at the same time its creator and creation, Benito Mussolini, is neither a Napoleon nor a Mohammed, but a variety of Socialist boss who will run to other editions. He has robbed his own country of liberty and all that makes life in common worth while. Italy, in this third year of his rule, is a silent and shadowy world where men are afraid to be seen in the streets in the company of truth."

He details how it would have been possible for him, "after a voyage from end to end of the country, to compose a long catalog of the misdeeds of Mussolini and his followers, of thousands of beatings and brutalities of all sorts, from the tearing out of beards to the lifelong ruin of health by the obscene torture of castor-oil, of hundreds of murders and arbitrary imprisonments," but elects rather to try to arrive at an understanding of Fascism. Of it he says:

"Fascism was born in a brawl with a club in its hands, and a club and a chopper have remained the insignia of its mystery. The first Fascists attracted the favor of their employers in a labor struggle by their skill and determination in street rioting. It was the prospect of a nation-wide riot for their fathers' possessions that brought the best blood of Fascism into the movement. It was an organized riot that brought Mussolini to Rome, and it has been a combination of every illegal menace with every illegal brutality that has kept him hitherto in power. Every Fascist pamphlet, every one of their newspapers, prints some image of violence on its cover—a mailed fist, a club, a provocative chin. Under Fascism, brutality and the argument of force have become a dogma. The two measures of State violence, taken when the repercussions of the Matteotti affair convinced Mussolini that no such reconciliation as he hoped was possible, were quite sufficient. Italy is now quieter than ever before during his usurpation. The suppression of the press and the right of association have proved themselves more of a bar to revolt than all the desultory clubbings and killings of three years. A modern State, Mussolini has shown us, can be kept dumb and helpless once the press is dead. The decree against political organizations is equally easy to enforce; for a modern conspiracy can not be hatched in a shed. . . . Fascism is a social disease, a fever of the body politic. There is no more a doctrine of Fascism than a doctrine of smallpox. . . . Wherever one looks for opposition to Fascism in Italy one sees only passivity. A passive public opinion, frightened and ignorant. A passive and neutral army, round a wary court. A passive, paralyzed political opposition. A passive hostile press. A passive, utterly conquered working class. To these must be added another passive institution in opposition, the Church. Its dignitaries are forbidden to appear at Fascist ceremonies or to appear, in preaching, to give any support to the Government. That perhaps is the furthest any body of men in Italy dares at present to oppose the actual régime, which, like a jailer with all the keys hanging at his belt and a revolver in his hand, paces unquestioned up and down Italy, as in the quiet and sullen corridors of a vast prison."


ITALY
Territory before the war ▨
Additions according to peace terms . . . . ■
DECISIONS BY TREATY
① Alto Adige to Italy from Austria.
② Gorizia and Istria, to Italy from Austria.
③ Fiume.
④ Part of the Islands off Dalmatia to Italy from Austria-Hungary.
⑤ Zara, to Italy from Austria.
⑥ Saseno Island, to Italy.
⑦ Rhodes, occupied by Italy, plebiscite after 15 years.
⑧ Dodecanese Is. and Kastelorizo I. to Italy from Turkey.
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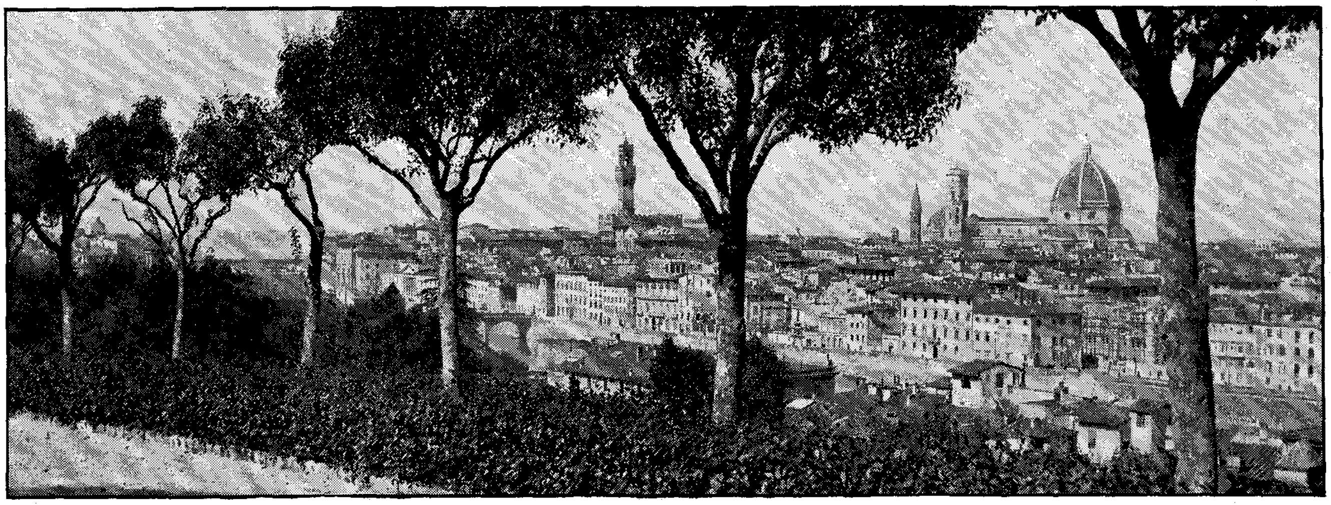
FRANCE
GERMANY
SWITZERLAND
AUSTRIA
YUGOSLAVIA (SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE STATE)
BOSNIA
HERZEGOVINA
DALMATIA
MONTENEGRO
SERBIA
ALBANIA
CORSICA (To France)
SARDINIA (SARDEGNA) (To Italy)
SICILY
ADRIATIC SEA
TYRRHENIAN SEA
IONIAN SEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Ligurian Sea
AFRICA
TUNIS (French)
ALGERIA (French)
Vienna
Munich
Milan (Milano)
Turin (Torino)
Genoa (Genova)
Venice (Venezia)
Trieste
Fiume
Pola
Zara (To Italy)
Florence (Firenze)
Rome (Roma)
Naples (Napoli)
Bari
Brindisi
Taranto
Palermo
Messina
Catania
Tunis
Valetta
MALTA (Br.)
SASENO I. (To Italy)
PANTELLERIA (To Italy)
LINOSA (To Italy)
LAMPEDUSA (To Italy)
TURKEY
RHODES Occupied by Italy plebiscite after 15 years
KASTELORIZO (To Italy)
DODECANESE IS. (Italian)
Scale of Miles
0 50 100 150
Kilometers
0 50 100 150
Longitude East from Greenwich 15°
8° 12° 16° 20°
48° 44° 40° 36°



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NEW YORK CITY HAS NEARLY TWICE AS MANY ITALIANS AS THIS FAMOUS OLD ITALIAN CITY OF FLORENCE

ITALIANS IN THE UNITED STATES

THE ITALIAN ARRIVING IN AMERICA by way of New York, its main gateway, is greeted at Battery Park by Verrazzano in bronze, at Washington Square by Garibaldi, at Columbus Circle by Columbus, at Broadway and Sixty-third Street by Dante, and at Seventy-third Street by Verdi. Thus is he reminded that he comes not without spiritual credentials to the land discovered by a fellow-countryman over four hundred years ago. At the same time he may assuage his homesickness with the knowledge that he is in a city among whose millions are nearly four hundred thousand who, like himself, were born in Italy; and that he has come to a country that already holds more than one million six hundred thousand of his compatriots. If he visits other American cities, there are scores in which he may hear his native language spoken. In Philadelphia, for instance, there are 63,000 Italians, in Chicago 59,000, in Boston 38,000, and in San Francisco 23,000. For, altho the stream of immigration did not begin to flow from Italy to America as early as it did from many other countries, the Italians in the United States to-day are second in number only to the Germans. A glance at the map on the opposite page gives a general idea of the directions in which the Italian migration has continued after it entered the country.

Italian immigration is the most recent of all the racial waves that have struck the shores of the United States, the records show; and the greater part of this immigration has been from Italy's southern districts. The story is briefly outlined by Dr. Antonio Stella in his "Some Aspects of Italian Immigration to the United States" (G. P. Putnam's Sons):

> "It is less than a single generation since the first great stream of Italian immigration began. In this there was a striking parallel of character with nearly every other great immigration movement that this country has experienced. The first-comers were laborers, crowded out of the teeming home nest, and offering their brawn to build our public works.
>
> "From the hill farms of Calabria and Sicily a simple rural population was transplanted to our crowded cities and isolated railway camps. They were unacquainted with the language of their new country, and equally ignorant of its customs and ideals. Their own womankind had been left behind, and they were deprived of the regulating home influence.
>
> "Then came the broadening and newer Italian exodus. Following the laborer from the south of Italy, the skilled artizan, the merchant, the scholar, the artist of the northern provinces, swept into this country, suffusing the whole stream of immigration with a new light."

The ratio of these better-equipped northern newcomers to those from the southern provinces was about 1 to 5 in the census year 1910, Mr. Philip M. Rose tells us in his "Italians in America" (George H. Doran Company). He says also that the bulk of the Italians in America are to be found in the manufacturing sections—in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and East North Central States; and that four-fifths of them are settled in the cities. But wherever they are, according to *The Interpreter*, a little monthly published by the Foreign Language Information Service of New York, "the Italians in the United States are emerging from the transitional immigrant stage to take their place in every walk of life in their new homeland." As evidence of their eagerness for American citizenship, the same publication cites statistics of the United States Bureau of Naturalization for December which "show that the Italians have been continuing to lead all other racial groups, with 23,606 new citizens for the month." And we read in Dr. John Horace Mariano's "The Italian Contribution to American Democracy" (The Christopher Publishing House, Boston), that "the great disparity in mental and material cultures between the northern and the southern adult Italian immigrant is reduced to a nullity in the case of their offspring, showing the powerful leveling influence of American democracy and systems of education." In the final chapter of his book, Dr. Mariano gives us this optimistic summing up of what his study of the Italian in America has revealed:

> "There is no way of telling what particular occupations the American element of our Italian-speaking population is most favorably disposed toward. The only certain thing is that they will not make up the backbone of our 'muscle and brawn' population, as their parents did.
>
> "The American of Italian origin is *persona grata* because of his sociable qualities and light-heartedness. This makes him quickly and easily assimilable, and mixed marriages can be readily looked for in the future, particularly with the Irish and German elements.
>
> "The Italian strain is adding most distinctively to-day to our national psychology the qualities of buoyancy, cheerfulness, good fellowship and adaptability.
>
> "Finally comes the most hopeful conclusion of all. Years ago, a 'tenement' type of American of Italian extraction existed, which organized itself into lawless bands of corrupt youths, infesting the tenement districts, terrorizing police and private citizens alike, and composing a community within a community that set up its own laws in defiance of the legalized guardians of the peace. The American of Italian extraction was as numerous, if he was not more numerous, than any other group in this petty brigand or thug class. In New York the 'Five Points' gang was composed entirely of Italians, as was Jack Sirocco's gang, the Gophers, and the Red Onion gang of South Brooklyn. All these testify to a once prevalent type of Italian-American that is fast disappearing, if not entirely gone. One has only to go into the Italian sections to-day to see how radical has been the redirection afforded the energies of this vivacious type.

"The other extreme, the professional type, is also well worth noting. Judge John J. Freschi says that in 1890 there were but two Italian-speaking lawyers and seventeen physicians in New York City. To-day Americans of this type in professional work number thousands. Thanks to the 'high potentiality' of the race, many a street-cleaner's son, as well as offspring of bootblack and ragpicker, has become a lawyer, a doctor, or a teacher."

The virtues of the Italian immigrant are eloquently described and backed up with statistical data by Dr. Antonio Stella, whose "Some Aspects of Italian Immigration to the United States" we quoted earlier in this article. We reprint here the summary of his conclusions:

"Italians are the least alcoholic white race in the world, and in the United States have fewer arrests for drunkenness and deaths by alcohol than any other race.

"Italian immigrants have a lower percentage of insanity than any other race, including the native American stock.

"Italian immigrants show a lower percentage of paupers enumerated and admitted to almshouses in the United States than any other race.

"The bulk of the money earned by Italian immigrants remains in the United States; the portion transmitted to Italy is almost entirely returned to America, and makes it possible for Italy to import American products.

"The children of Italian immigrants attend American schools and have a lower percentage of illiteracy than the native whites of American parentage.

"The average criminality of the Italian immigrant, as shown by official records, is less than that of most of the other races, in spite of public opinion to the contrary."

With the attention of the world focused as it is on Mussolini's governmental experiment in Italy, it is interesting to learn that Fascism has an organization among the Italo-Americans also. Writing in the New York *Survey Graphic*, Prof. Arthur Livingston tells us that the American Fascio has seventy-three locals scattered about the country, with a dues-paying membership of between six and seven thousand. Its constitution, however, is carefully worded to avoid any offense to American susceptibilities, says Professor Livingston, who gives us the following curious account of Fascism as it flourishes on American soil:

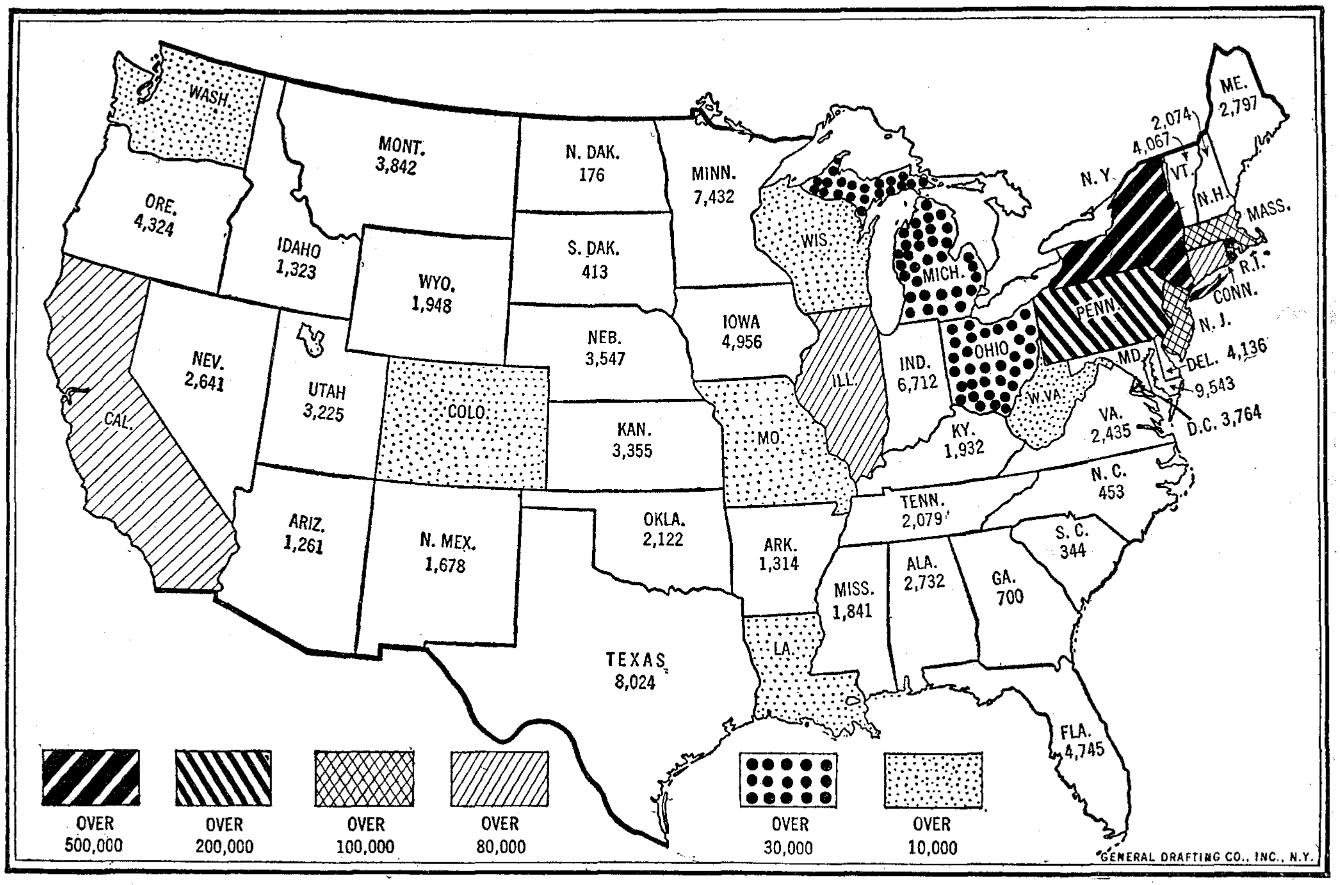
"The function and purposes of the organization still remain in the blue-print phase, and there is no great unanimity as to the course events should and will take. Some refuse to consider the movement seriously, and believe it will die out. Count Revel, President of the Fascist Council, foresees for it a development along the lines of the Knights of Columbus or the Y. M. C. A. 'From the great Protestant association,' says Count Revel, 'our young men are estranged as Catholics: and from the Catholic Knighthood as Italians.' From this point of view there would be room for a chain of societies to stimulate intellectual and especially athletic activities among Italo-Americans, within the scope of their traditional ideals of faith and nation. It is understood, of course, that the organization, should it have a future, will be kept closely in touch with Italian ideas and Italian public policies, of which it will be a defender and apologist before the American public.

"Unimportant, even elusive, as the Fascist organization in America proves, on examination, to be, the interest with which Americans, within or outside the press, are inclined to follow so-called Fascist activities has a sound basis in instinct. For Fascism is many times more powerful as a sentiment among Italo-Americans than it is as an organization."

But American Fascism may not hope for very numerous reenforcements from the Motherland, it would seem, since Mussolini, despite the fact that Italy's crowded population of 40,000,000 is increasing at the rate of half a million a year, has decided to oppose emigration. In recent dispatches from Rome, the Italian Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs is quoted as saying:

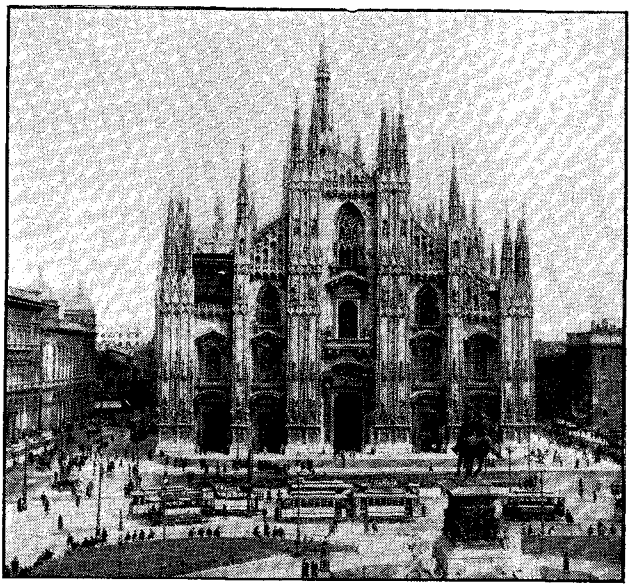
"We must have courage to affirm that the emigration of our citizens to countries other than those under the direct sovereignty of Italy is an evil.

"Our citizens, especially those of the lower classes who are destined to live among other races, are fatally and violently assimilated into them. Why should our race still constitute a sort of human storehouse to feed other nations? Why should our mothers furnish soldiers for other countries?"



WHERE ITALIANS LIVE AFTER THEY GET HERE

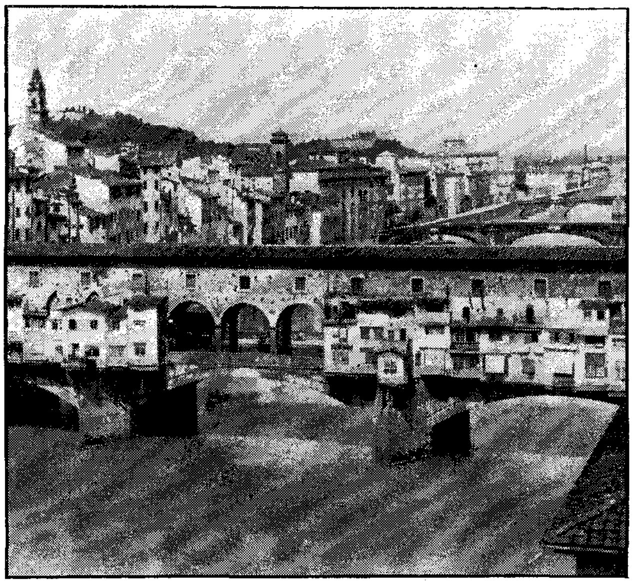
Density of Italian population in each State, according to the 1920 census.



Herbert Photos, Inc., New York

THE CATHEDRAL OF MILAN

That "lifts its airy grace, as if about to float upward into the skies."



Publishers' Photo Service, New York

THE PONTE VECCHIO OF FLORENCE

Florence, "still one of the fairest, most gentle prospects to look upon."

Ewing Galloway, New York

AIR VIEW OF ST. PETER'S, ROME

"There is no city in the world which so helps thought to attain perspective" as Rome, which "no guide-book can catalog."

ITALY'S DIADEM OF FAMOUS CITIES

ITALY, MORE PERHAPS than any other land, is the proud possessor of a starry crown of cities whose names for many centuries have been quick upon the tongues of men; whose art, beauty, valor, virtue, and wickedness have been heralded to the four winds by the trumpet blasts of fame. Each of these jewels in Italia's coronal has its own fire and wonder, its unique and special appeal to the minds of us moderns. We have here essayed in the case of a selected few to capture some hint of this elusive quality as it has been translated into words for us by those who felt and loved it.

Rome—"There is more in Rome than guide-book can catalog or student appreciate. Twice in her history, and each time for centuries on end, she was the center of Europe, and the changes which time has wrought on her hills reflect the rise and fall of peoples, and all the march of ideas and events that has molded the destinies of a continent. Because of this Rome is the longest and most detailed chapter which man has yet written in the book of his life, and tho some will demand no more than an outline of the plot, others will find pleasure in learning that there is more between the lines than they can ever hope to read. . . . But Rome is not just a medley of historical data. She is herself; she has character; and the outstanding quality of her character is its irony, which touches all she holds and gently puts it in place. There is no city in the world which so helps thought to attain perspective."—Harold Stannard, "Rome and Her Monuments."

Genoa—"Genoa is well named La Superba. Her thoroughfares are streets of palaces. Her terraced gardens and villas are regions of incomparable beauty, with the blue Mediterranean at their feet. All the hill slopes are a dream of pictorial grandeur, with their palaces, sculpture, fountains, and flowers. On the summit of almost every hill there is a fortress and often ramparts, which are silhouetted in dark masses against the sky. Orange groves abound on the terraces, often showing the golden fruit, buds, and blossoms all at the same time."—Lilian Whiting, "Italy, the Magic Land."

Bologna—"Bologna is the only large city of Italy whose present-day aspect is still medieval. The time-stained palaces overhang the principal streets so far that the sidewalks run in arcades beneath them. Above them towers one of those cathedrals which can be found nowhere but in Italy. Altho begun five hundred years ago, it is yet unfinished. . . . Bologna owes its greatest distinction, however, to the most peaceful of pursuits. Not only after the awakening of the Renaissance, but throughout the darkness of the early Middle Ages, her university was one of the foremost seats of learning in the world."—R. W. Leary, "Italian Lanes and Highroads."

Venice—"Venice is a wonderfully fine city. The approach to it over the laguna, with its domes and turrets glittering in a long line over the blue waves, is one of the finest architectural delusions in the world. It seems to have—and literally it has—its foundations in the sea. The silent streets are paved with water, and you hear nothing but the dashing of oars and the occasional cries of the gondolieri. The gondolas themselves are things of a most romantic and picturesque appearance. I can only compare them to moths of which a coffin might have been the chrysalis. They are hung with black, and painted black, and carpeted with gray. They curl at the prow and stern, and at the former there is a nondescript beak of shining steel, which glitters at the end of its long black mass."—Shelley, in a letter to Thomas Love Peacock.

Verona—"Verona, just beyond the eastern border of Lombardy, boasts of a varied preeminence. . . . The world's greatest generals passed through it; sometimes they left it a smoking ruin behind them. It has known the tread of Vespasian, Constantine, Alaric, Attila, and Napoleon. Theodoric rebuilt the already ancient fortress and reigned there in imperial splendor. Pepin and Charlemagne chose it as a favorite resting-place. . . . In medieval days the Scala built up the greatest State in Italy; and their native city became a renowned center of art, literature, and luxurious refinement. Here Giotto painted; here Dante spent a considerable part of his exile and to his lordly host, Can Grande, he dedicated the 'Paradiso.' And, as you stroll along the streets, you may happen on the very houses where once dwelt Romeo and Juliet. They say so, at least."—R. W. Leary, "Italian Lanes and Highroads."

Springfield, Missouri

Pisa—"Pisa holds the sea-gate of Arno. . . . The river passes through the city like a golden bow, so that the Lung' Arno is there far more graceful and lovely than in Florence, and if the Ponte di Mezzo has not the picturesque delight of the Ponte Vecchio, it is probably far older in its foundations, for Pisa was, even as a Roman town, famous long before Florence was heard of. . . . But it is the Tower, the last wonder of the Piazzo del Duomo, that is its unique treasure, the Tower that leans like a lily in the wind, and is as strange as the horn of a unicorn. Is it of marble or of ivory? It might seem hard to say after so many hundred years of sun and wind."—Edward Hutton, "The Valley of Arno."

Milan—"As Florence is preeminently the city of culture, so is Milan of activities. Her keynote is modernity. The visitor is at once imprest by her energy, her enterprise, and her commercial prosperity. Milan has the best municipal facilities and conveniences in Italy. Her offices and banks are centers of incessant energy. For all this stress of activity the visitor does not, however, forget the art features; the visit to the antique Church of St. Ambrogio; to the old convent where Leonardo da Vinci's celebrated fresco, 'The Last Supper,' is to be seen, tho so faded that it is now difficult to discern all the figures. Nor does he fail to climb the wonderful Cathedral that lifts its airy grace, as if about to float upward in the skies. . . . To the savant and scholar the Ambrosian library in Milan is one of the special treasures of Europe."—Lilian Whiting, "Italy, the Magic Land."

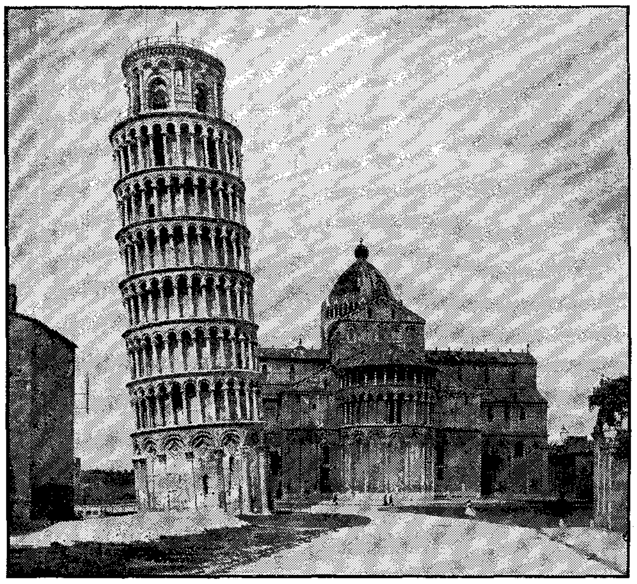
Florence—"Florence, in her cup of verdure, seen from Settignano or Fiesole, or (looking north) from the Piazzale or the terrace of San Miniato, is still one of the fairest, most gentle prospects a man may need to look upon. . . . The color of the whole blends into soft white and purple; preeminent is the great dome, the bulk of the great rosy church. All about, brown and violet, yellow and pearl, the city with towers and loggias spreads like a root of flowers. Beyond are the weathered hillsides, gray, white, and black. In the cleft huddles Fiesole, with one thin tower; to the right a bare rock, a wood densely dark."—Maurice Hewlett, "The Road in Tuscany."

Naples—"Naples is the paradise of excursions. It is set in the heart of incomparable loveliness. Over its sapphire sea one sails away to the Fortunate Isles, or some others equally alluring. Its heights and adjacent mountain offer views that one well might cross the ocean to enjoy. Its atmosphere is full of classic interest; of song, and story, and legend, and romance; of history, too, which in its tragic and exciting episodes is not less vivid in color and in strange studies of human life than is any romance. Naples is the city of fascination."—Lilian Whiting, "Italy, the Magic Land."

Ravenna—"Ravenna stands in a world so desolate that only the sun, the mist, and the wind seem really at home there amid marshes so wide that everything definite is lost in their distance, where the Emilian plain fades away almost imperceptibly into the Adrian Sea. As famous as Rome, as mysterious as Byzantium, she stands in all her hieratic beauty and incredible decay solitary and imperial between her immense horizons, a sepulcher rather than a city."—Edward Hutton, "The Cities of Romagna."

Siena—"I know what it is which stirs the pulse of every sojourner in Siena's desolate places—the blend of the tragic and the trivial. The savage, gaunt, great houses, incurably noble, and the lovely and frivolous people within them; the mystical, gilded art, which lays a finger on its lips and shuts up—nothing; the memories of her saints, the fragrance of their names and dust; I know that these things are desperately romantic. I know that the city cries and wails in my ears. Tragic, dauntless, high-flying race! What was said of the Celts by a Celt of old time is true of Siena, and over true. 'They went forth to war, but they always fell.' So did the Sienese, always."—Maurice Hewlett, "The Road in Tuscany."

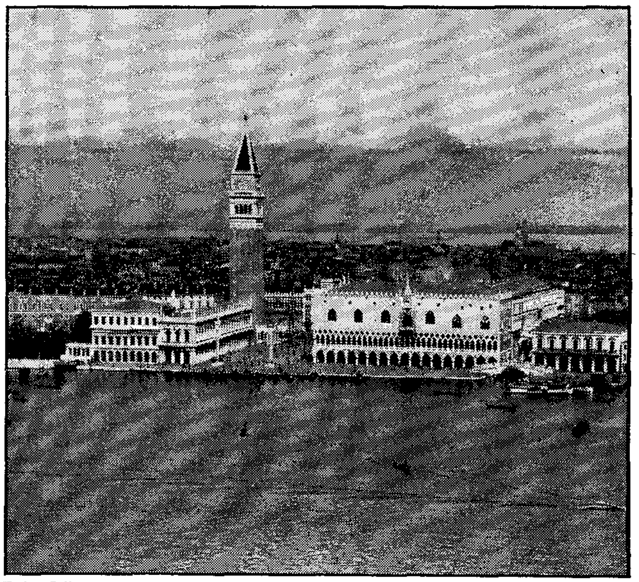
Perugia—"Upon a jutting spur of the Apennines a full thousand feet above the plains the towers of Perugia look out over the valley—Perugia, the farthermost city of the Etruscans and their last bulwark against the advancing Romans; the unstable Guelph stronghold, always ready to fight the enemies of the Papacy except when at war with the Pope himself; the terror of Umbria and the Marches; the bloody lair of the Baglioni, the bravest, handsomest, and vilest pack of wolves that medieval Italy ever littered."—R. W. Leary, "Italian Lanes and Highroads."



Ewing Galloway New York

THE LEANING TOWER OF PISA

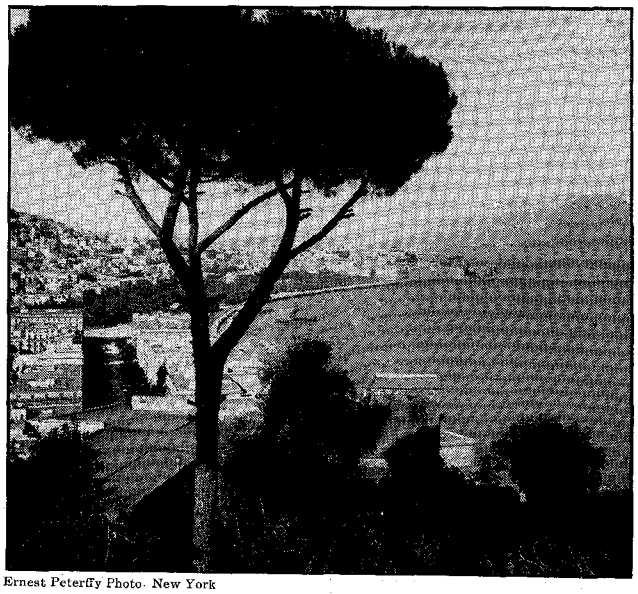
The city's "unique treasure, that leans like a lily in the wind, and is as strange as the horn of a unicorn."



Ewing Galloway New York

VENICE FROM THE GRAND CANAL

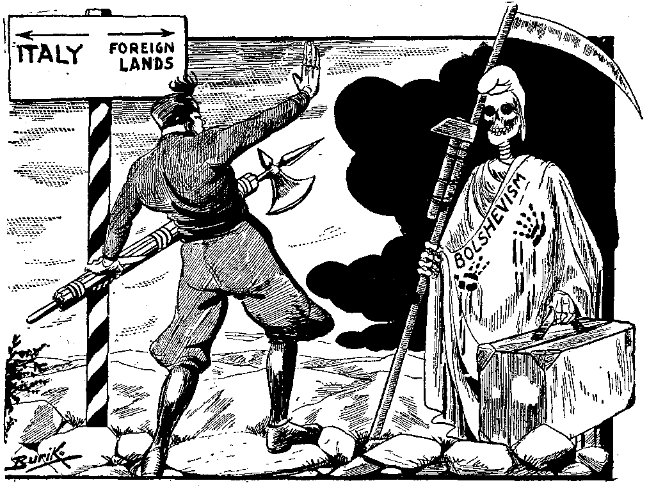
Venice "with its domes and turrets glittering in a long line over the blue waves is one of the finest architectural delusions in the world"



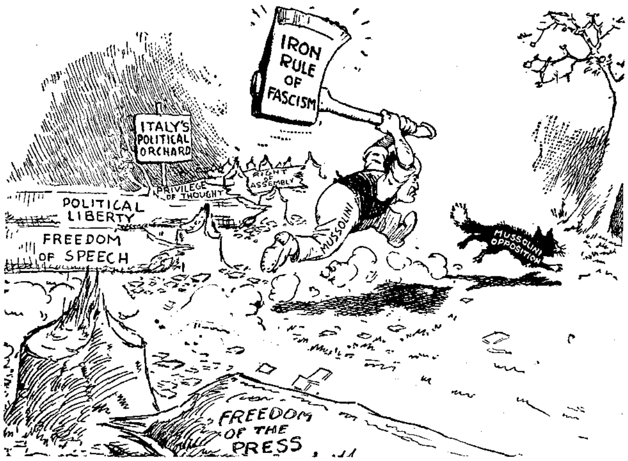
Ernest Peterffy Photo New York

NAPLES AND ITS BAY

Naples is "set in the heart of incomparable loveliness."


ITALY
FOREIGN LANDS
BOLSHEVISM
BURIK

FASCISM BARS THE WAY TO BOLSHEVISM
—*Il 420* (Florence).


IRON RULE OF FASCISM
ITALY'S POLITICAL ORCHARD
POLITICAL LIBERTY
FREEDOM OF SPEECH
PRIVILEGE OF THOUGHT
RIGHT OF ASSEMBLY
MUSSOLINI
MUSSOLINI OPPOSITION
FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

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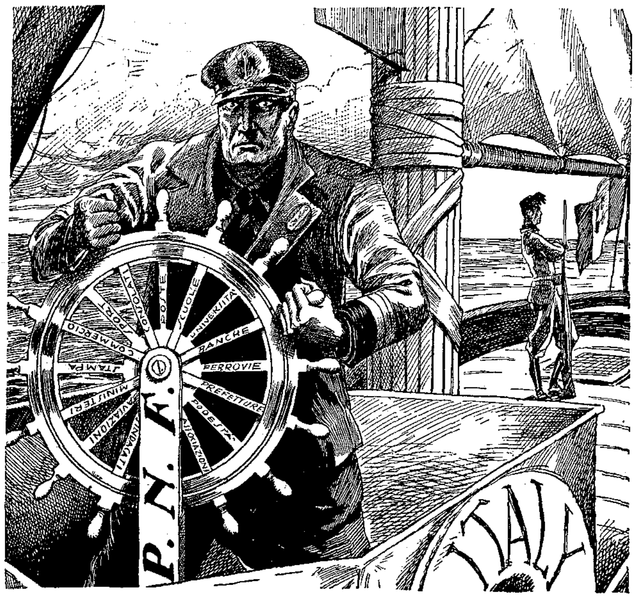
CHASING THE VARMINT FROM TREE TO TREE
—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.


POSTE
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STAMPA
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SPORT
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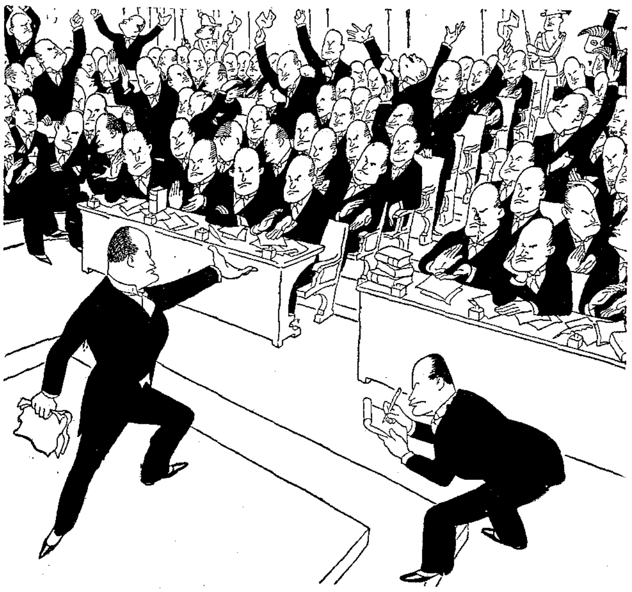
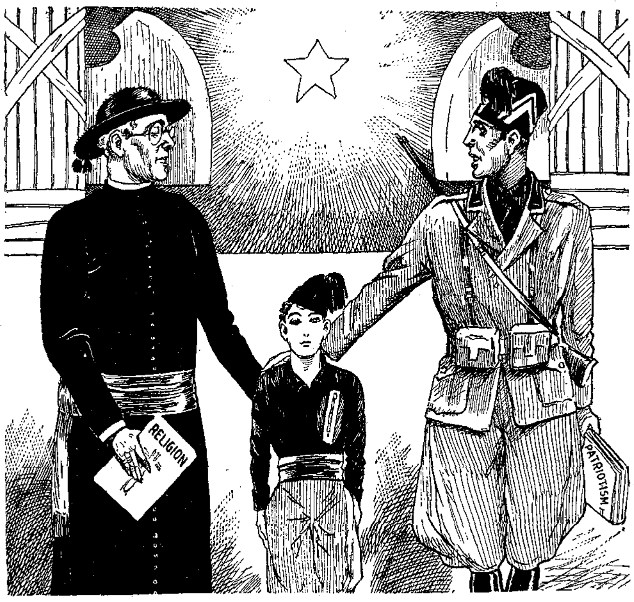
P.N.F.
ITALIA

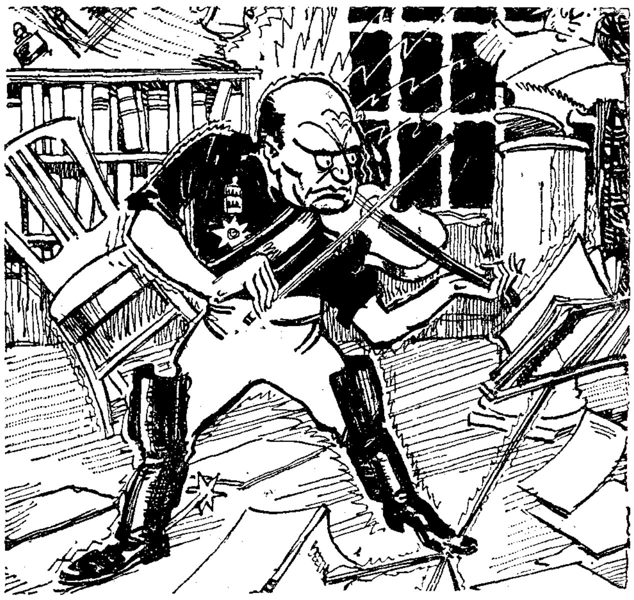
MUSSOLINI AT THE HELM
—*Il 420* (Florence).



"IL DUCE" FLAYS THE OPPOSITION
Puzzle: Find the opposition.
—Williams in *The Independent* (Boston).


RELIGION
PATRIOTISM

COOPERATION
THE FASCIST TO THE PRIEST: "You teach him to love religion; I'll teach him to love his country." —*Il 420* (Florence).



WHAT ABOUT THE FURNITURE?
Mussolini mentions that when he plays the violin he vibrates with emotion. —Glasgow *Evening Times*.

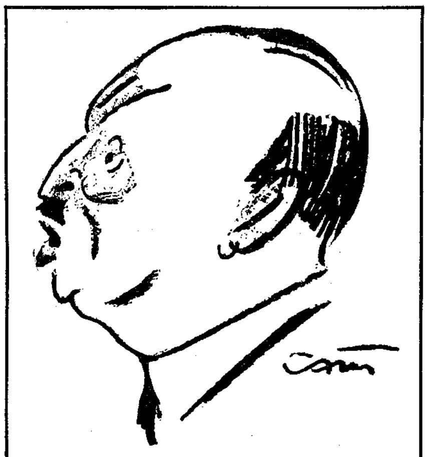
CARTOON BOUQUETS AND BRICKBATS FOR MUSSOLINI

ITALIAN LITERATURE TO-DAY

FASCISM WILL HARDLY BE REGARDED as a literary movement, but Mr. H. G. Wells, who has cultivated an argus eye, declares that its progenitors were D'Annunzio and Marinetti. The former he calls "the spiritual father" of Fascism, who demonstrated this by his raid on Fiume. This while Mr. Mussolini was still in the ranks of the Socialists. "This spirit in Italy, which Mussolini did not create, but which he has studied, adopted and used to clamber to his present fantastic position," says Mr. Wells in the New York *Times Magazine*, "had already found literary expression in the 'futurist' poetry of Marinetti as early as 1912 and 1913." To prove it Mr. Wells indulges in reminiscence:

"I can remember that rich voice in London at some dinner of the Poetry Society long before the war, reciting, shouting, the intimations of a new violence, of an Italy that would stand no nonsense, that abjured the past and claimed the future, that exulted in the thought and tumult of war, that was aristocratic, intolerant, proud, pitiless, and, above all, 'futurist.' In those days Mussolini was just the sort of fellow the present time Fascist would spend a happy evening in waylaying and beating to death. He was a pacifist, a Socialist of the extreme Left, and he had made himself conspicuous by leading an agrarian revolt, the Red Week, in Romagna."

Mr. Wells did not set out to discuss literature, but the spirit of Italy under Fascism, so we must look elsewhere for information about Italy's literary productiveness. The Rome correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* gives us some information about the country's literary status about August 1, 1926. That date is taken as a convenient time to estimate the preceding year's output. Figures then showed that the average annual book production in Italy was only about 6,000 volumes as against 11,000 before the war. The Nationalists complain that Italy reads too many French books. The conservative circles blame Fascism for the fact that Italians do not read more. The correspondent attempts to mediate these claims:

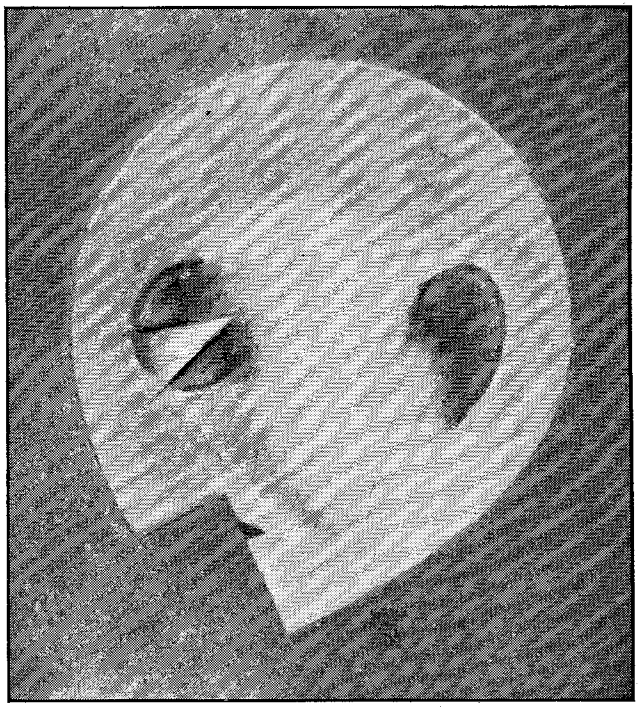


WHERE FASCISM AROSE
According to H. G. Wells. It was with F. T. Marinetti, art-agitator.
—Camerini in *Survey Graphic*.

"Altho the production of political books of an anti-governmental tone has become difficult, and in one case a high-class publishing business has been crusht out of existence (Piero Gobetti's; the young head of the firm subsequently died of grief—or so his friends assert), the dictatorship can not reasonably be held responsible for a phenomenon which is several years older than itself. The best explanation is twofold: (1) the terrible impoverishment of the professional and intellectual classes; (2) the disturbing action of the war upon the present younger generations, which have grown up without the discipline of regular studies."

In the view of the *Guardian* correspondent, Naples has stolen from Florence the claim to being the intellectual capital. This is due to Benedetto Croce, the philosopher, whose lack of sympathy with the present régime is said to have cost him his fine library, despoiled by the mob.

"Croce is in Italian literature so bright a star that his satellites themselves shed more light than any rival sphere. Of Croce's own production this year one may mention a new and greatly enlarged edition of his polemical essays, entitled 'Culture and Moral Life.' The additional essays are mostly excursions in political philosophy, in which the author discusses his favorite topics of the nature of political parties and programs and the part they should play in the civic life of the alertly intelligent individual. Croce has no use for the non-party man, and has himself recently joined the Italian Liberal party. But he considers the party to be an expression and channel of practical activity, not a school of thought. In the pages of the Naples review *Critica* we have further had foretastes of three new works by Croce—'The Baroque Age in Italy,' 'Neapolitan Religion in the Seventeenth Century,' and 'Italian Thought in the Sixteenth Century'—besides the usual careful reviews of the current literary production of Britain, France, and Germany.



"FLORID SELF-SATISFACTION

And sophisticated simplicity in Signore D'Annunzio's full-moon face" as "Garretto," a young French artist, depicts him in the London *Graphic*.

"One of Croce's best-known pupils, Prof. Guido de Ruggiero, has produced a remarkable 'History of European Liberalism.' This book clearly awaits an English publisher. The book is in three parts, which deal with (1) the rise of Liberalism in the eighteenth century, with a valuable analysis of the differences between French and British political thought; (2) the comparative history of the Liberal movements in the greater European States; (3) the application of Liberal remedies to Europe's present difficulties. The book has been recognized on all sides as one of Italy's most valuable contributions to modern political thought."

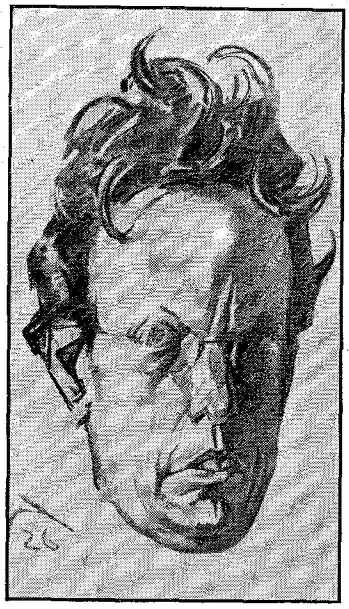
One of the best known in America of contemporary Italian men of letters is Guglielmo Ferrero, who has recently turned from history to writing fiction:

"The few critics who have not allowed political passion to dictate their judgments have said in so many words: 'Ferrero has abandoned writing novels in the guise of history to write history in the guise of novels.' Certainly 'Le Due Verità' [The Two Truths] is a heavier, more exacting tome than many of Ferrero's volumes on ancient Rome; and this fat volume is announced as the first of four! The book is an elaborate, successful, and convincing evocation of the Rome of 1890. The plot is built up round a poison mystery so as to introduce all sorts and conditions of men, most of them occupied in trying—all too successfully—to defeat the ends of justice, or, in Ferrero's image, to give 'judicial truth' precedence over 'divine truth.' The story may be a little cumbrous, but the drawing of human types is so fine as to recall Ben Jonson or Molière, while the evocation of atmosphere invites comparison with Manzoni's 'Promessi Sposi.' This book is a fine, substantial achievement, of which even a made man like Ferrero may reasonably be proud.

"The voice of poetry is strangely silent. No poets' names except those of D'Annunzio and Sem Benelli are familiar to the general public, and there seem to be few poets languishing in undeserved obscurity.

Speaking of religion leads to Giovanni Papini, whose life of Christ was a sensation here in America. In the March *Survey Graphic*, a number devoted to Fascism, we read this tribute by Arnaldo Fratelli:

"Modern intellectualism, with its doubts, criticisms, negations and uncertain affirmations appears overwhelmed, drowned in the luminous certainty of Faith, in the 'Storia di Cristo' (Life of Christ) of Giovanni Papini. This book has carried around the world quite a different image of the author than the man he was and revealed himself to be until the day of his sudden conversion. In fact, Papini the Catholic, proclaimer of a complete and aggressive faith, is a relatively new thing. Formerly Papini was attracted by every movement of an esthetic and moral idea which had something new in it and showed itself to be going against the current. He went from nationalism to anarchy in politics, from classicism to futurism in art. He was always a tormented spirit, curious rather than passionate. He expresses the tragedy of the confused intellectualism and pride of our time in a book, '*Un uomo finite*' (The Failure) which is possibly the most interesting and sincere of his works.



GIOVANNI PAPINI

"A tormented spirit, curious rather than passionate." Pictured by Sacchetti in *L'Illustrazione* (Milan).

Fiction writers Italy has in plenty. Matilde Serao and Grazia Deledda, perhaps, are best known outside their native land, while popular tastes are served by such writers as Guido Da Verona and Luciano Zuccoli. The latter is dubbed "Italy's Michael Arlen" by William Bolitho, writing thus in the New York *World:*

"Zuccoli is the main ingredient in the reading of the best middle-class Italian woman. He is not a vulgar best-seller, but sells a profitable thirty thousand copies of everything he writes. In Italy editions like that cover very thoroughly the class that gives teas, keeps a cook as well as a servant and reads the *Corriere della Sera*, while approving of Mussolini. To narrow down still finer his classification, within this circle of Zuccoli, they hand on his latest book, but never discuss it, even at the dullest of at-homes; and yet the young, indignant generation of writers and critics never complain about his vogue, or give it as an example of the bad taste of the bourgeoisie. Zuccoli holds these ladies and some of their husbands partly by a nice mixture of spice in the right proportions, partly by the imitative fidelity with which he reflects their moral and social milieu. Without the more pressing courtierisms of a Michael Arlen, Zuccoli too has earned his honest fortune by satisfying the need of the unimaginative to read about themselves in the pages of a sympathetic friend. Zuccoli is the Italian Arlen, but less snob, less sycophant; not less original, but less inclined for exertion."

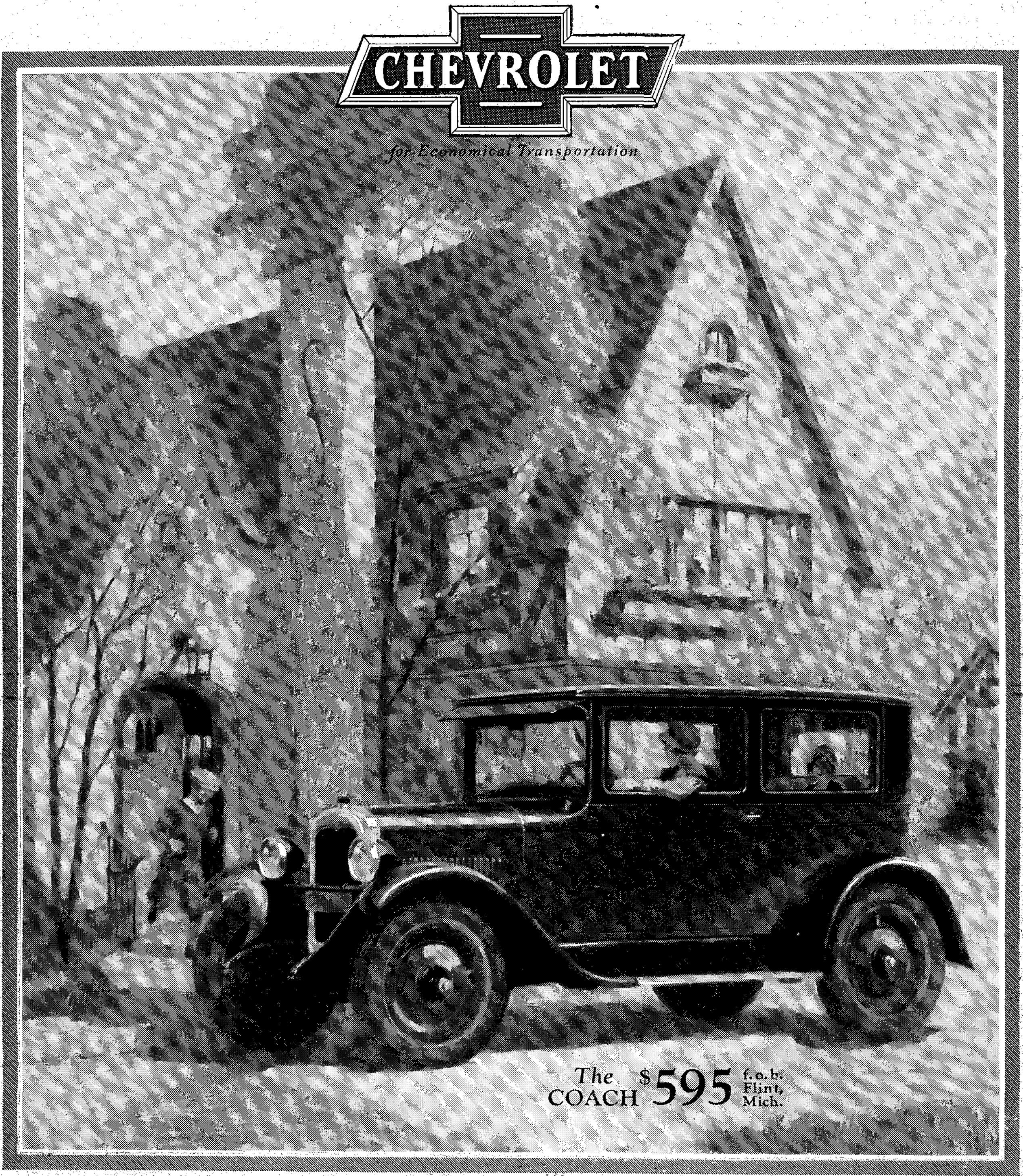
PIRANDELLO AND THE ITALIAN STAGE CRISIS

BENITO MUSSOLINI SEEMS BENT on defending his claim to being the savior of Italy by neglecting none of her cultural interests, while he also upholds her economic. He finds the theater has come into a bad way. In spite of the fact that Italy provides some of the world's best actors, and also, in spite of the fact that the average of histrionic talent is higher there than in any other country, yet the theater is a losing proposition. Geography is something to be considered. High mountains shut off her centers of population from each other, and the people are not great travelers. The "road," which has fallen into abeyance in a theatrical sense with us, is a prime necessity to the life of any new play in Italy. If Sem Benelli opens with a new play in Rome, he may count on a three-weeks' season there, when he must move on to Milan, Turin, Genoa, Verona, Venice, and other cities of the north, or go southward to Naples or Palermo, where the seasons are all equally short or shorter. The situation is explained by a correspondent in the Manchester *Guardian:*

"The public to which a new play makes its appeal is scattered far and wide over the peninsula. Rome to Milan or Milan to Venice is a day's journey: Turin to Milan or Naples to Rome is the equivalent of Manchester to London, the journey being performed in considerably less comfort. The resident public of Milan or Rome (to take the two largest nuclei) barely suffices to keep the most successful plays running for over a fortnight or

MATILDE SERAO AT WORK

One of Italy's famous women novelists. She also edits a newspaper.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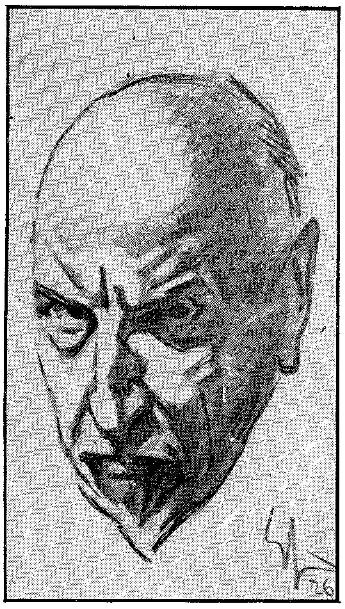
three weeks. Attempts to maintain stable companies in either of these cities have invariably failed. Even Pirandello could not hold a public of 400 in a miniature Roman theater beyond the limits of one brief season. The theaters of capital and provinces alike are therefore served by touring companies. Ill-paid, ill-lodged, and overworked, the minor members of the cast are seldom word-perfect, and throughout the performance the drone of the prompter's voice, issuing from a curtained crevice in the front of the stage, distracts the listener. New pieces have seldom been adequately rehearsed, and the more than frank disfavor of the public drives the harassed manager back on to old favorites (generally translated from the French of the Dumas and Sardou epoch), of which the performance can proceed more smoothly, but which repel the sophisticated theatergoer.


LUIGI PIRANDELLO

Who is in the tradition of Ibsen and Chekhov. Caricatured by Enrico Sacchetti for *L'Illustrazione*.

"To the geographical difficulties must be added faults of organization. The play is advertised for a late hour—9 or 9:30 P. M. By that time a tiny sprinkling of public fills the better seats. During the next half-hour the manager peeps through the curtain to see how the house is going. After half an hour those who have come early begin to clap and beat impatiently with feet and sticks on the floor. At last the curtain goes up. It is then that the bulk of the audience, having discounted the invariable delay, begins to trickle in. The first scene is thus frequently lost amid the shuffling of late-comers and the vexed ejaculations of those endeavoring to listen.

"Between the acts, there being, of course, no orchestral diversion, falls an interval of duration varying from ten to forty minutes, in which a large proportion of the audience repair to neighboring cafés and restaurants for a drink, or even to dine! In these circumstances you are lucky if you get home before 1:30. This is a faithful depiction of the theatrical routine of Rome; and one does not hear that things go much otherwise in the provinces. Small wonder the theaters are empty except for the first nights of star events and for full-blooded dialect performances with a wide popular appeal."

With such being the conditions, surprize must follow, that such great talent as Italy produces should go, partially at least, unemployed. Just here is a summary:

"The Duse is no more, but she has left behind her Emma Gramatica, Gandusio, Dino Galli, Ruggiero Ruggieri, Petrolini, and others, whose talent could not easily be rivaled by foreign competitors. Any one, moreover, who frequents the performances of plays and sketches of an unpretentious type in Roman, Neapolitan, Sicilian, and Venetian dialect will be struck with the abundance of natural, if imperfectly trained, talent displayed. Yet the foreigner who comes to Rome and inquires how best to spend a week of evenings will be recommended to the kinema, the dance-hall, the Colosseum by moonlight, or an underground tavern sooner than to the theater."

Here then is the chance again for Mussolini. The "crisis of the theater" is only one of the many that he attacks. To help him is the extraordinary Luigi Pirandello, at present the outstanding name in the Italian theater.

"Luigi Pirandello and the celebrated manager Paolo Giordani have patched up a long-standing quarrel and have jointly presented the Duce with a memorandum of which he has exprest his general approval. The memorandum proposes the acquisition by the State of three theaters in Rome, Milan, and Turin respectively. A State-subsidized company will be formed consisting of twenty 'premiers' and 'premières' attached, so to speak, to headquarters, and forty-five secondary actors, fifteen attached to each of the three towns. The whole is to be under the control of a single director, assisted by three subdirectors and an expert committee. The scenic apparatus of each theater will be on simple, symbolic lines, following the example of the Brussels 'Marais.' The three theaters will simultaneously be open for a six months' season every year, beginning in November, and the repertory will be executed in rotation. The most successful pieces will subsequently be taken abroad by the State company.

"The announcement of this project has been followed by a flood of more or less approbatory comment from the leading actors and literary men. The latter are naturally anxious that new Italian works shall form the bulk of the repertory; and this is indeed generally taken for granted.

"It must be added that none of the above remarks remotely refer to the operatic performances, which are executed, in particular at Milan, with a punctuality and efficiency beyond criticism, and before packed and enthusiastic houses. It is hoped that the new scheme will assimilate the conditions of other dramatic performances to those of opera."

Besides being a theater director, Pirandello is novelist and playwright, his drama named "Right You Are if You Think You Are," now running at the Guild Theater, New York. Others of his plays seen here in the past are, "Six Characters in Search of an Author" and "Henry IV." Pirandello is "forever probing for the truth within his characters," says a writer in *The New Statesman* (London), "and each of his plays centers round the contrast between chaotic reality and the 'orderly and human universe' which is illusion." Further:

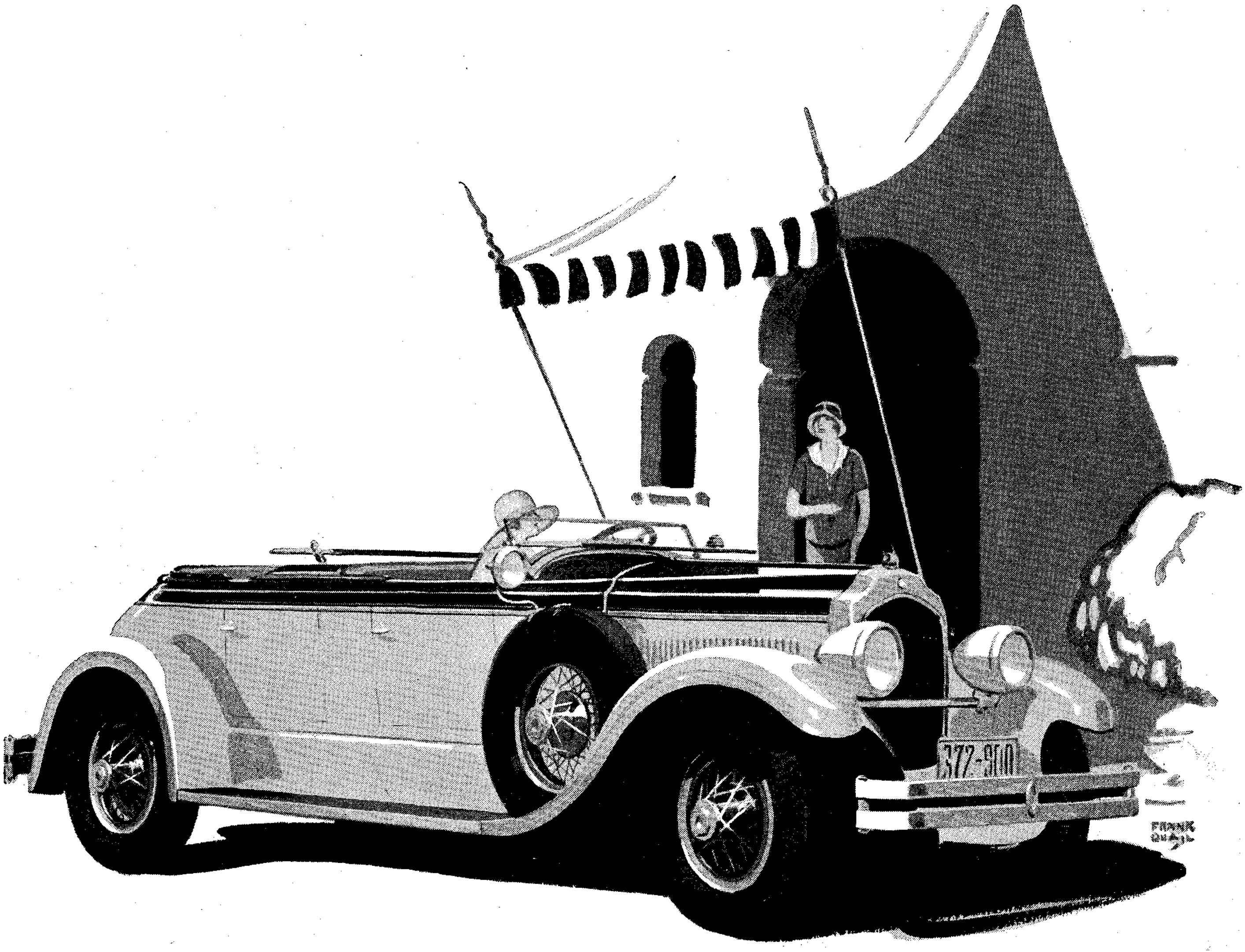
"He is obsessed by the power of life—the life man shares with animals and stocks and stones—by its power to break down the human will. Every one of his characters is placed, sooner or later, in one of two predicaments—either seeking reality he has to assume appearance; or, when he has constructed an orderly and human appearance, it is then torn away and he finds himself faced with chaotic reality.

"In modern literature, stress is often laid on the mask each one of us is compelled to wear in our most intimate relations with society. It has always been so, but to-day, perhaps because the mask is wearing thin, mankind seems to be more conscious of it. But Pirandello goes further. He maintains that character is not so much masked, as endowed with some chameleonlike power—or weakness—that makes it forever changing, forever uncertain, and truly revealed only by some greater or less cataclysm which momentarily strips the soul of all its assimilated color and reveals *itself*—in its fullest reality. Human life is one long effort to affirm individuality against the flood of instincts, desires, external influences, which would sweep individuality away. Only a supreme sorrow or joy brings forth, for a time, the real individual.

KNOWN IN OPERA AND PLAY

Sem Benelli, author of many plays, two of which are sung in opera — "L'Amor dei Tre Re" and "Cena della Beffe" (The Jest), also played by the Barrymores.

"He makes one of his characters speak of 'life, which to subsist needs all those things which we throw overboard in a moment of despair.' And this is the unchanging idea behind all his work, the tragic aspect even in his comedies. For real life, in Pirandello's eyes, is that which is directly controlled—or thrown out of control—by what some have called the 'Life Force.' The rest is fiction, illusion. And yet, without that fiction and illusion, life can not subsist. Pirandello, at any rate, is in the right tradition, the tradition more recently of Ibsen and Chekhov."



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PICTURESQUE ITALIAN TRAITS

THE TOURIST WHO ENTERS ITALY with a smile on his face and admiration for a great and ancient nation in his heart, says a recent traveler in that country, will find a nation of smiling, friendly faces, and of hearts as faithful as any in the world. He declares that he would not willingly part with his memories of bright, intelligent boy faces in Milan, of courteous and excitable gondoliers in Venice, of cultured Italian friends in Florence, of earnest officials met in Rome, or of child-like and song-loving cab-drivers in Naples. "If a taxi-driver's ideas of a contract were sometimes alarmingly different from my own," he adds, "I found that a smile or a twinkle in the eye was about all that was necessary to come to a friendly understanding." This traveler's point is that if one goes to Italy with a frown and a desire to criticize everything that is different, he will find the same spirit reflected in the eyes of the people, from inn-keeper to high official; but if he goes with a smile, he will have a charming experience.

From E. M. Newman's forthcoming "Seeing Italy" (Funk & Wagnalls)

WHERE "THE LIGHT FANTASTIC TOE" IS ALWAYS IN EVIDENCE

In Italy, the classic land of dance and song, cradle of Taglioni and many another idol of the ballet, dancing is an element in the daily life of the people, as testified by this happy "shot" of an al fresco troupe at Sorrento.

When the tourist, even the friendly tourist, goes home and writes a book, however, it is natural that he should set down the bizarre traits and happenings, which make life odd and interesting, rather than the ordinary virtues which make it livable. If some of these are presented here, they should not be allowed to make one forget the solid qualities that have built, and are still building, the strong and wide-awake nation which is proud to call storied Rome its capital.

Let the scene of the first episode be Naples, most colorful of Italian cities after Rome, and most picturesque, bar none. A customs official has just caught a gentleman in the act of smuggling in a large bag of contraband goods, which he has been passing off as old clothes. Both the official and the offender are Neapolitans. Watch what happens, and you will get a good idea of the temperament and ways of the people of Naples, if not, indeed of all Southern Italy, as depicted by the great majority of travelers. The present scene was witnessed by Colin R. Coote, an English observer, who describes it in his book on "Italian Town and Country Life."

> "Upon the discovery of the fraud by an unduly curious official, a scream of rage rent the air. It was an infamous plot upon the part of a personal enemy. The official, without taking the slightest notice, presented his little bill. At once the said official was identified with the said personal enemy, and a possibly accurate description of his character and antecedents presented gratis. He forgot himself in the man, and a counter-jet of imprecations impinged upon the culprit. The distance between the two faces bent over the counter was five-eighths of an inch, and there was murder in both pairs of eyes.
>
> "A patient Englishman was standing near, waiting for his baggage to be examined, and obviously not understanding one word of Italian. Suddenly, having become speechless with rage, both protagonists turned toward him, as toward an arbitrator, and four hands and two mouths began to state to him the case, or rather cases. The dumfounded Englishman, wilting before the blast, could only gasp in his native tongue, 'My dear fellow, I haven't the remotest idea of what you are saying.'
>
> "The spectacle of such crass idiocy on the part of a foreigner was enough. The two Italians turned to each other with a gesture expressive of 'Thank-God-whatever-our-faults-we-are-not-so-stupid-as-this-fool,' their arms went about each other's necks, and the emotional conciliation was complete. I noticed, however, that the culprit, amid his tears of joy, was careful to re-pack his contraband, and that the official, blinded by those same tears, marked his bag through without more ado."

The quick excitability seen in this incident, the swift anger, the inborn sense of superiority to all other nationalities, the sudden cooling off, the easy change of view regarding official duty, the sunshine after storm—all these are typical Neapolitan traits, according to Mr. Coote. The irascibility of the dweller on that beautiful bay, he declares, is "beyond belief," whence comes the local proverb representing the Neapolitan as "wide-mouthed and narrow-handed." But—hear the same author further:

> "His anger is often assumed, and increases in proportion as he is in the wrong. There is a famous Neapolitan nobleman, well known in Roman society, with the figure of an elephant and the voice of a bull. To spend an hour watching him playing bridge is a liberal education in the actor's art. As he deals the cards he hums softly to himself the air of a little song, interspersing the bars with chuckles. As the last card falls on his pile, the last note of the air is emitted with a roar, and next instant his declaration is made with a scream, which may be either of joy or rage. If he plays the hand, it is to the running accompaniment of shrieks of mirth when finesse succeeds, or rumbling oaths or calls upon the personages of heaven when it fails. If he is dummy, he entertains in loud and insulting conversation his partner, his opponents, or some person in the next room. Should he himself make a mistake, attack is at once recognized to be the best means of defense, and noise covers a multitude of sins, so that the whole room is filled with bellowings, interspersed with the yelps of his offended partner. But there is always a twinkle in his eye, and in a few moments there arises the comparative calm of the song."

For the more striking traits of Italian character you must go to Southern Italy, including Sicily, almost all writers on the subject are agreed in declaring. The people of Northern Italy—of Lombardy, or even of Venice—have the steadier nerves and clearer ideals of the nations of Northern Europe. Blasco Ibáñez, the Spanish novelist, calls Northern Italy "an adulterated France" in the same breath in which he pronounces it "the choicest part of the peninsula, the most virile and active, the real cradle of national unity." In other words, if you are looking for sturdy independence and the virtues that we like

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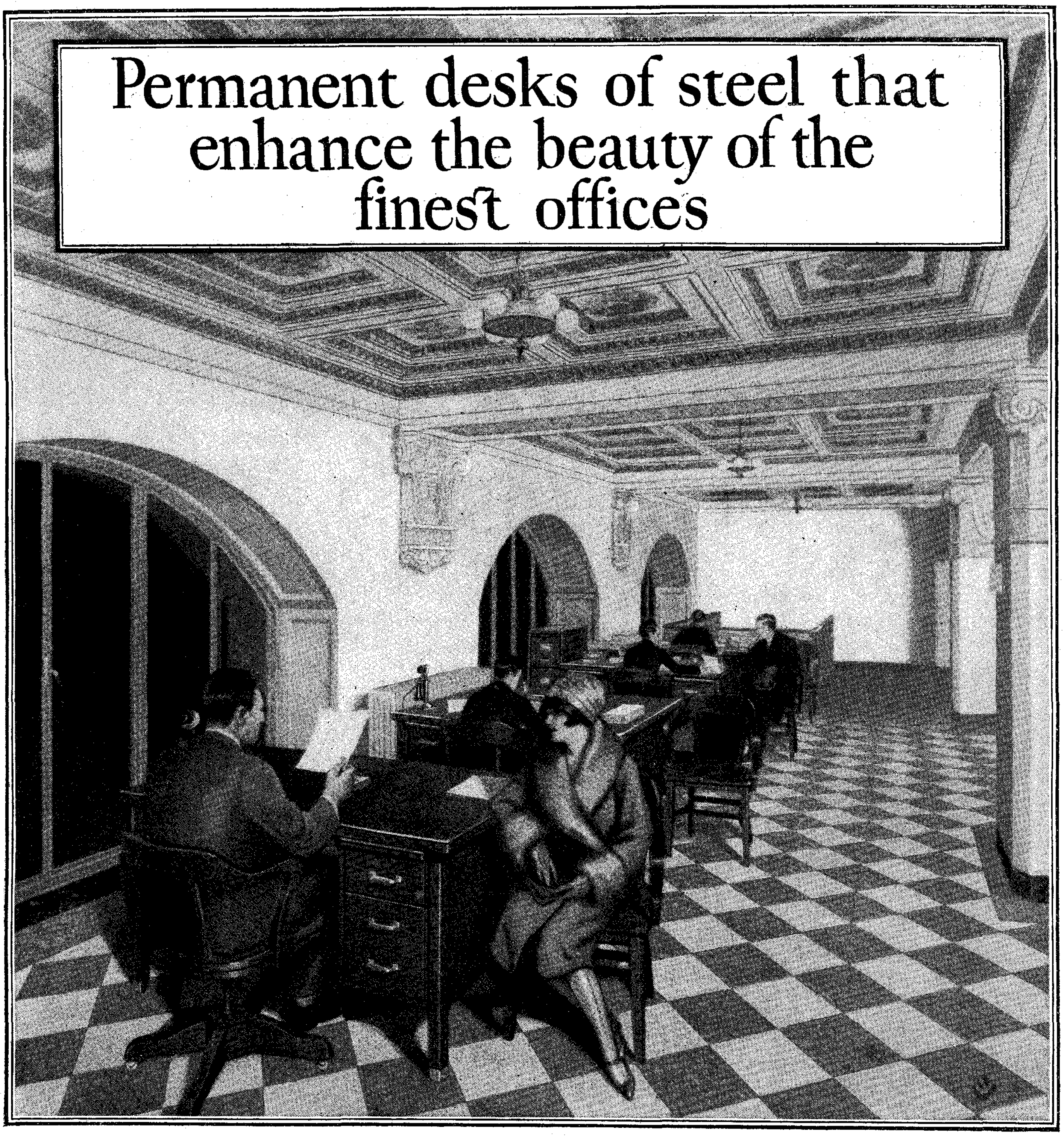

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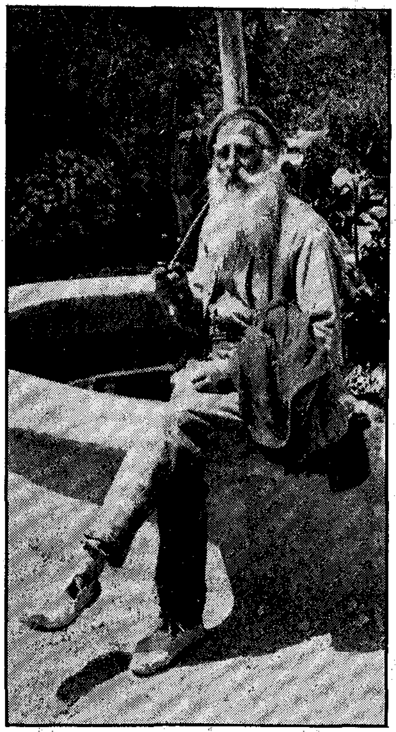
to ascribe to our own people, these are more likely to be found in the shadow of the Alps than in that of Vesuvius or Etna.

But surely a race in which anger is so easily stirred must make headlong lovers. Not so, Norman Douglas tells us, in his "Old Calabria." According to him, we must revise our conceptions as to the love-passions of these Southerners; no people are more fundamentally sane in matters of the heart. So far as the superheated and highly allegorical love-letters are concerned—the kind that end with an effigy of a pierced heart and enormous blood-drops oozing from it—this unromantic British author declares they come only from very young girls. The girls take the lead, he adds; the boys, who will later return these missives in neat bundles to their respective senders, are slightly bored by them, having not yet reached the age to be properly interested. And when the youth does reach the stage where he acquires the obsession of "looking manly," his agonizings and even his attempts at suicide should not be taken too seriously, according to the British author. "A good proportion of these suicides in Southern Italy," he thinks, "are only simulated. The wily victim buys some innocuous preparation which sends him into convulsions with ghastly symptoms of poisoning, and, after treatment, remains the enviable hero of a mysterious masculine passion." They may gaze at feminine charmers, and even serenade, "but catch them marrying the wrong girl!"



From E. M. Newman's forthcoming "Seeing Italy" (Funk & Wagnalls)

"THE FRONT OF JOVE HIMSELF"

Hamlet's comment on his father's portrait applies well to this venerable and jolly old fisherman of Capri, who would add a luster to the most picturesque landscape.

Here are two samples of youthful Italian love-letters from Norman Douglas's collection. The first is from a disappointed maiden aged thirteen years:

> "Idol of My Heart:
>
> "Do not the stars call you when you look to heaven? Does not the moon tell you, the blackcap on the willow, when it says farewell to the sun? The birds of nature, the dreary country sadly covered by a few flowers that remain there? Once your look was passionate and pierced me like a sunny ray, now it seems the flame of a day. Does nothing tell you of imperishable love?
>
> "I love you and love you as (illegible) loves its liberty, as the corn in the fields loves the sun, as the sailor loves the sea tranquil or stormy. To you I would give my felicity, my future; for one of your words I would spill my blood drop by drop." [Three more pages of the same sort.]

Now for the other sample. It is from a boy of fourteen—one of the few Italian boys of that age who take the initiative in love affairs. Note the businesslike brevity:

> "Dear Miss Anne:
>
> "I write you these few lines to say that I have understood your character. Therefore, if I may have the honor of being your sweetheart, you will let me know the answer at your pleasure. I salute you, and remain,
>
> "Signing myself,
> "SALVATORE.
>
> "Prompt reply requested!"

Regarding the kind of deception referred to by Mr. Douglas in connection with grandstand attempts at suicide, Mr. Coote has much more to say in his "Italian Town and Country Life." Acknowledging the childlike strain in the Italian temperament, and giving due credit to its virtues, he finds it coupled with a vein of cunning—the much-admired *furbo* of the man who gets the best of a bargain by pretending to be an imbecile, or who masks his abilities under a cloak of stupidity only to reveal them at the proper moment with resounding effect. This quality, he says, affects all Italian life, from its mode of government to the ingenious Roman's coat of sunburn. To illustrate: It is summer, and hot; and it is the fashion to take a vacation on the seashore. But what if you are short of cash? Mr. Coote proceeds:

> "It is said that Signor So-and-So has not gone on *villegiatura* [a vacation trip]. But, then, how has Signor So-and-So obtained that lovely tinge of sunburn? He himself claims to have had an enjoyable fortnight at Viareggio, but nobody has seen him there. Then some kind friend discovers by a discreet questioning of the Signor's butcher and grocer that, just before he was supposed to have gone away, a mysterious order for a fortnight's supplies to be brought at early dawn to his house had been given. All is now clear. The Signor has merely shut himself up for a fortnight in his house, and exposed every part of his person in turn to the sun, on the roof, while he reads every day an account of the doings at Viareggio in the local paper of that spa; and the sand which he has carelessly shaken out of his pocket, with an exclamation against the discomfort of lying on sea-beaches, has been specially purchased for the purpose of fabricating circumstantial evidence."

When Vicente Blasco Ibáñez, author of "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse," first landed in Italy, he began his experiences at Genoa and worked gradually southward. He found that the fondness for doing everything in the middle of the street was the only thing in Genoa which made it Italian. Crossing the fertile plains of Lombardy to Milan, he noted the broad fields and excellent roads, along which the ox-carts roll with indolent squeak; its brown and smiling peasant women with rolled-up petticoats, bare legs, and heads bristling with knifelike needles forming a fan of steel at back; its bright little towns brimming with "character"; and in the clear atmosphere, laden with light and color and buzzing insects, an eternal fragrance of ripe alfalfa, which seems to be the distinctive perfume of the Italian campagna.

The people of Venice also impress him as possessing the northern virtues. He thought they were even "better than the rest of Italy." The gondoliers, "slender, with ruddy complexions and handsome blond mustaches, seem to hold the consciousness of their glorious past, and wish not to besmirch it with servile officiousness."

And the women?

> "The Venetian women are short, plump, and attractive, with great black eyes and the pallor of brown rice, set off by black patches. They themselves declare that they are much like Spanish women, and they say it with pride, taking satisfaction in the resemblance. They allow their little childish voices to be heard in the street with perfect freedom; they are aggressive; they respond to gallantries with a purely Madrilenian wit; they jest merrily at the Austrian travelers with their plumed chapeaux, and at the Englishmen with their bare calves; yet, notwithstanding this frankness, Venice is undoubtedly the city in which the least corruption exists."

The Italians love children, not only in the individual but in the mass. That is one reason for their most serious problem—overpopulation. Another trait, says Mr. Coote, is that from youngest to oldest they all love dressing up. Look at the procession coming down the Corso in Rome on its way to the Piazza Colonna, there to greet "Il Duce" on his return from a tour in the North. Right in front is a vivid splash of scarlet where hobbles proudly a Garibaldi veteran. Behind march rows and rows of Fascista Militia officers with rows and rows of medals. Behind come the Fascists in black shirts with gay flags waving above, "terrible as an army with banners." And last come the Fascista Boy Scouts, their small bosoms bursting with pride at being of that noble and noisy array. And Italians love art—love things beautiful—as one realizes everywhere, but

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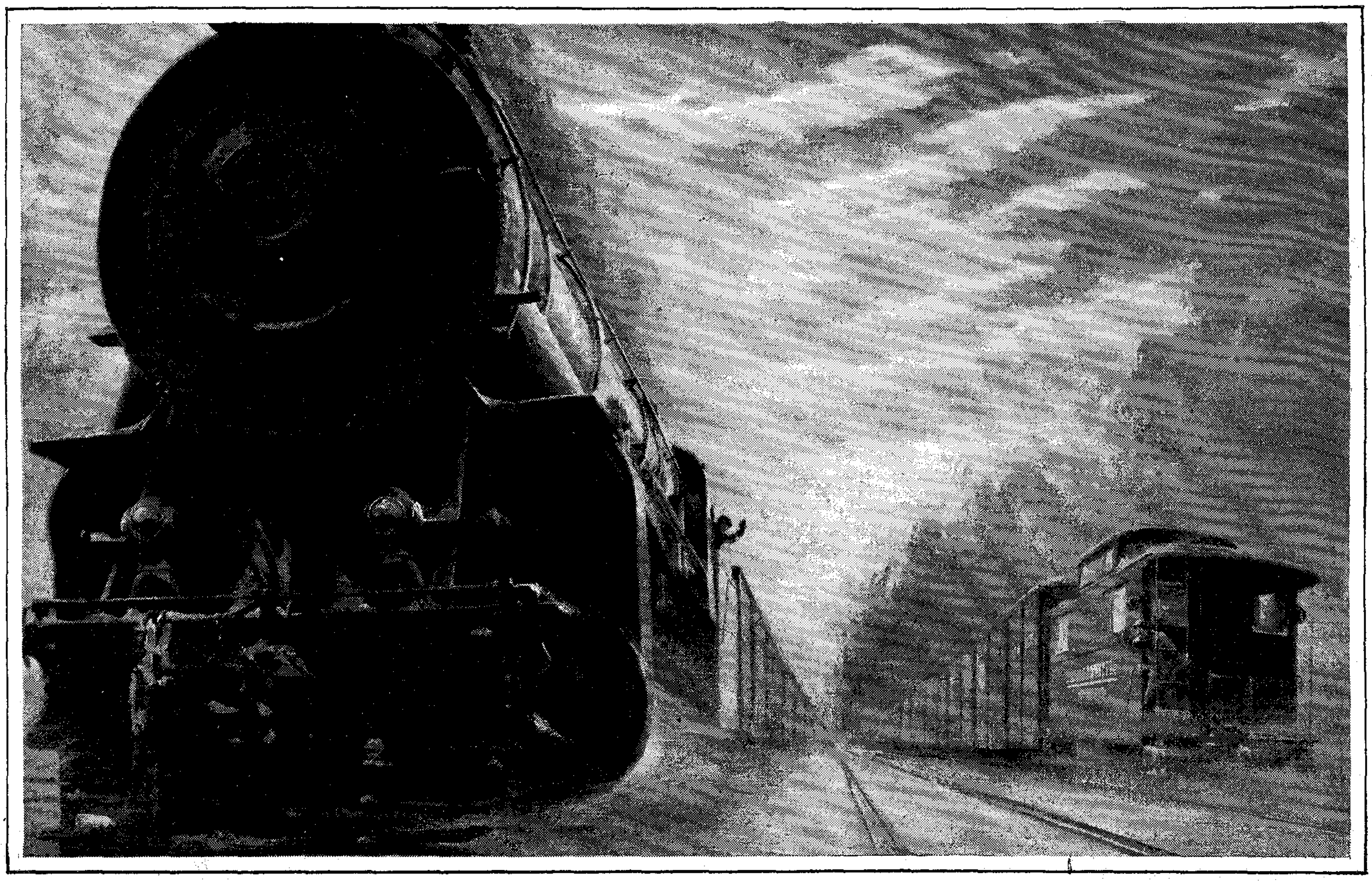

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Indianapolis, to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore

GAS WAGON
Automobiles and Merchandise
Detroit, to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore

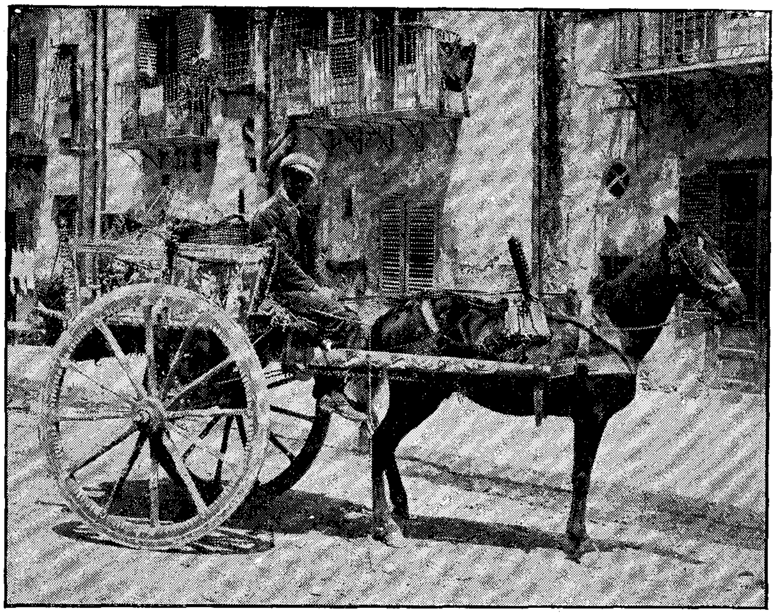
THE PACKER · *Perishable Freight*
Chicago, to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

most of all in Florence, the center of this phase of the Italian spirit.

There are many other aspects of Italian character, some good and some not so good. In the far South the latter are more in evidence. There one hears more laughter and singing, but also sees a greater inclination to make a living with a minimum of work. And there brigandage still flourishes—or did until Mussolini began a war of extermination against the ancient scourge of the Mafia. A correspondent of the London *Morning Post* recently made a report on this subject, in which he said:

"Other Governments have tried to stamp it out, and have failed. Already the Fascists have broken the back of the organization, stormed the strongholds of the brigands, and have captured over 200 malefactors whose crimes, ranging from murder to blackmail, have gone unpunished through seven administrations prior to the advent of Fascismo. Sicily is now almost freed from the tyranny of its lawless oppressors, and the peasants at last dare to defy the threats of the dreaded Mafia."



From E. M. Newman's forthcoming "Seeing Italy" (Funk & Wagnalls)

JUST A HORSE AND CART—BUT SO DECORATIVE!

The instinct for grace and gaiety which permeates all classes is well exemplified by this poor man's working rig, snapt in a Palermo street—and not at carnival time.

For the most picturesque combination of traits and qualities, however, one inevitably returns to sunny Naples, the "singing city," where the joy of life flows like a noisy and never-ending stream under kindly skies. One of the best word-pictures of this amazing city was penned a good many years ago by Renato Fucini, a Tuscan master of charming Italian prose, who died in 1921. In his series of informal letters entitled "Naples to the Naked Eye," he wrote:

"The first impression one gets on entering Naples is that of a city enjoying a gala day. This noise, this hubbub, this crowd of vehicles and pedestrians jostling each other in the streets, seems at first sight to be something temporary, something out of the ordinary—a riot, a demonstration, or something of the sort. Turn your eyes upward; a myriad windows and balconies and curtains flapping in the sun, with foliage and flowers and people gesticulating among them, confirm you in the illusion. The uproar, the cries, the cracking of whips deafen you; the light dazzles you; your brain begins to turn dizzy and your lungs to swell; you feel impelled to take part in the enthusiastic demonstration, to applaud, to cry hurrah!—but for whom? The scene that unfolds before your eyes has nothing exceptional in it, nothing extraordinary; there is perfect calm; no strong, political passion is agitating the city just now; everybody is going about his business, talking of his own affairs; it is a day like other days—the life of Naples in its perfect normality, and nothing more."

Blasco Ibáñez came away with much the same impression. Of another phase he says:

"At the station one hands his valise to any ragged urchin, who scarcely wears on his ruddy flesh more than a breechclout, and the traveler enters Naples like Stanley in the interior of Africa, followed by a rosary of porters who pass his baggage from shoulder to shoulder, dividing among them what in any other place would not be sufficient for one. You trudge along streets and more streets, followed by some big, barefooted, half-naked giant who stares at you persistently with his prominent eyes; and when you button up your coat, feeling that the object of his desire is the pocket of your vest, he flings himself avidly upon the smoking cigaret stub you have just flung away, which is what he had been watching with such tenacity.

"A gentleman of better appearance than your own approaches you, and when your hand touches your hat to reply to his reverent salutation, you turn cold hearing him talk of the *bambinos* who lack bread, of the honor of the family which is endangered; and the honor is saved with a sou, accepted with innumerable genuflections and theatrical gestures in order to restrain a tear of gratitude which seems about to make its appearance, but which never does."

The Spanish novelist, on the whole, is inclined to be rather severe in his criticism of some Neapolitan traits. But most other travelers—an overwhelming majority—emphasize the brighter side of the people's character, remembering with pleasure their smiling faces, kind hearts, and irrepressible love of song.

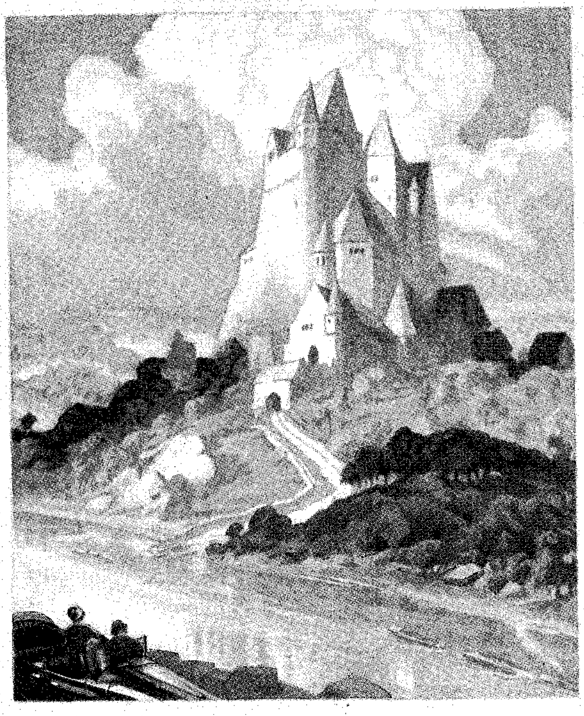
Apropos of the Southern Italian's frequent tendency to take sudden offense, where perhaps none was intended, Norman Douglas propounds an ingenious theory in his book, "Old Calabria." He thinks, or pretends to think, that it is due to eating too heartily. As proof he cites the following:

"I once watched a young fellow, a clerk of some kind, in a restaurant at midday. He began by informing the waiter that he had no appetite that morning—*sangue di Dio!* no appetite whatever; but at last allowed himself to be persuaded into consuming an appetizer of anchovies and olives. Then he was induced to try the macaroni, because it was 'particularly good that morning'; he ate, or rather drank, an immense plateful. After that came some slices of meat and a dish of green stuff sufficient to satisfy a starving bullock. A little fish? asked the waiter. Well, perhaps, yes, just for form's sake—two fried mullets and some nondescript fragments. Next, he devoured a couple of raw eggs 'on account of his miserably weak stomach,' a bowl of salad, and a goodly lump of fresh cheese. Not without a secret feeling of envy I left him at work upon his dessert, of which he had already consumed some six peaches. Add to this (quite an ordinary repast) half a bottle of heavy wine, a cup of black coffee, and three glasses of water—what work shall be got out of a man after such a boa-constrictor collation? He is as exasperated and prone to take offense as in the morning—this time from another cause."

Another authority on Italy cherishes a theory in regard to what he calls the Italian love of secrecy—of mystification. He traces many things to it, and thinks it has an indirect connection even with Mussolini's dictatorship. Holding that from Cavour and Crispi down to Giolitti and Mussolini, Italy "has been governed by a dictatorship more or less concealed, he goes on to explain that the chief difference between the latter two is that Giolitti preferred to rule through the men he put into power, whereas Mussolini prefers to rule in person. He continues:

"In both cases there is the same portentous and rather transparent secrecy. I firmly believe that if the Government discovered a dangerous secret society to-morrow they would not arrest the members, but would form a counter-secret society to combat it, as being the most complicated and therefore the cleverest mode of procedure. This kind of cleverness is a doubtful quality, because it legitimizes some proceedings of imperfect honesty. But, after all, who can resist joining in the laugh against the purchaser of an 'original Raphael' which dates from no earlier than last year? . . . Indeed—for all his show of finesse—simplicity, tho not stupidity, forms a large part of the Italian's character. In a country where for four months a torrid sun smites fiercely through dust clouds on his devoted head he is the soberest of all Europeans."

Still another observer adds that the charm which draws half a million tourists to Italy every year is the charm of the people quite as much as of their sunny land.



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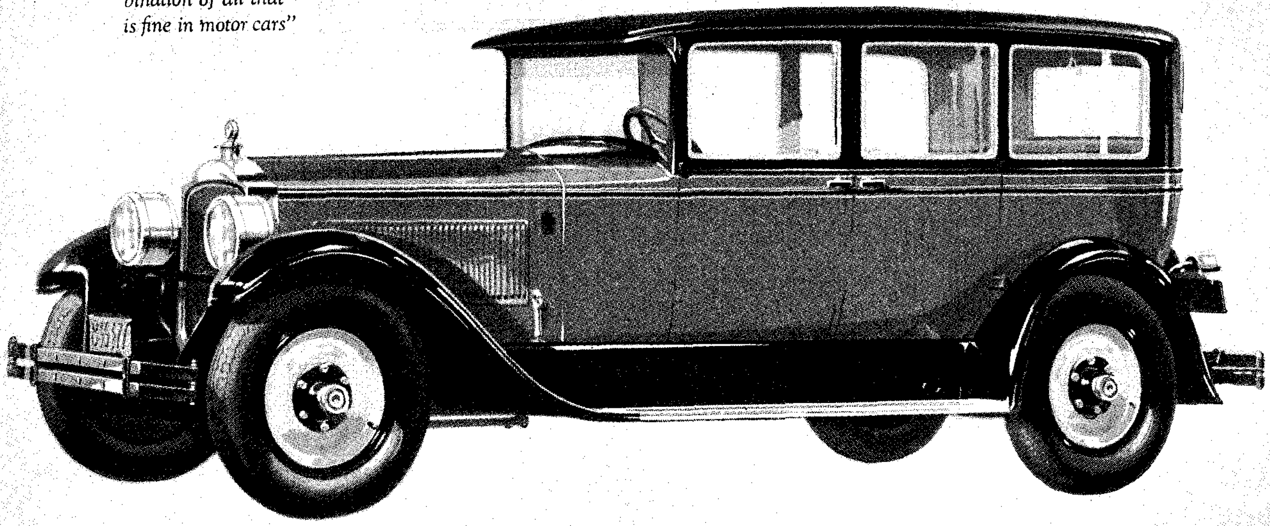

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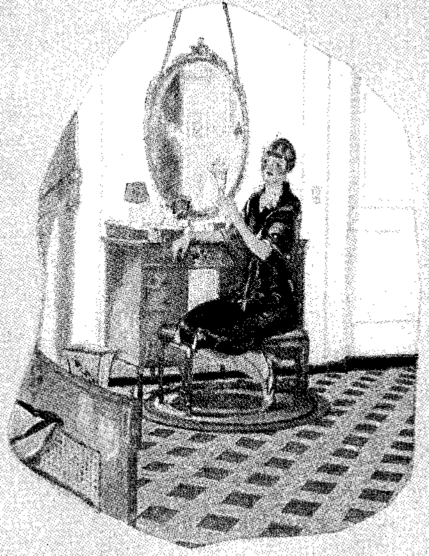

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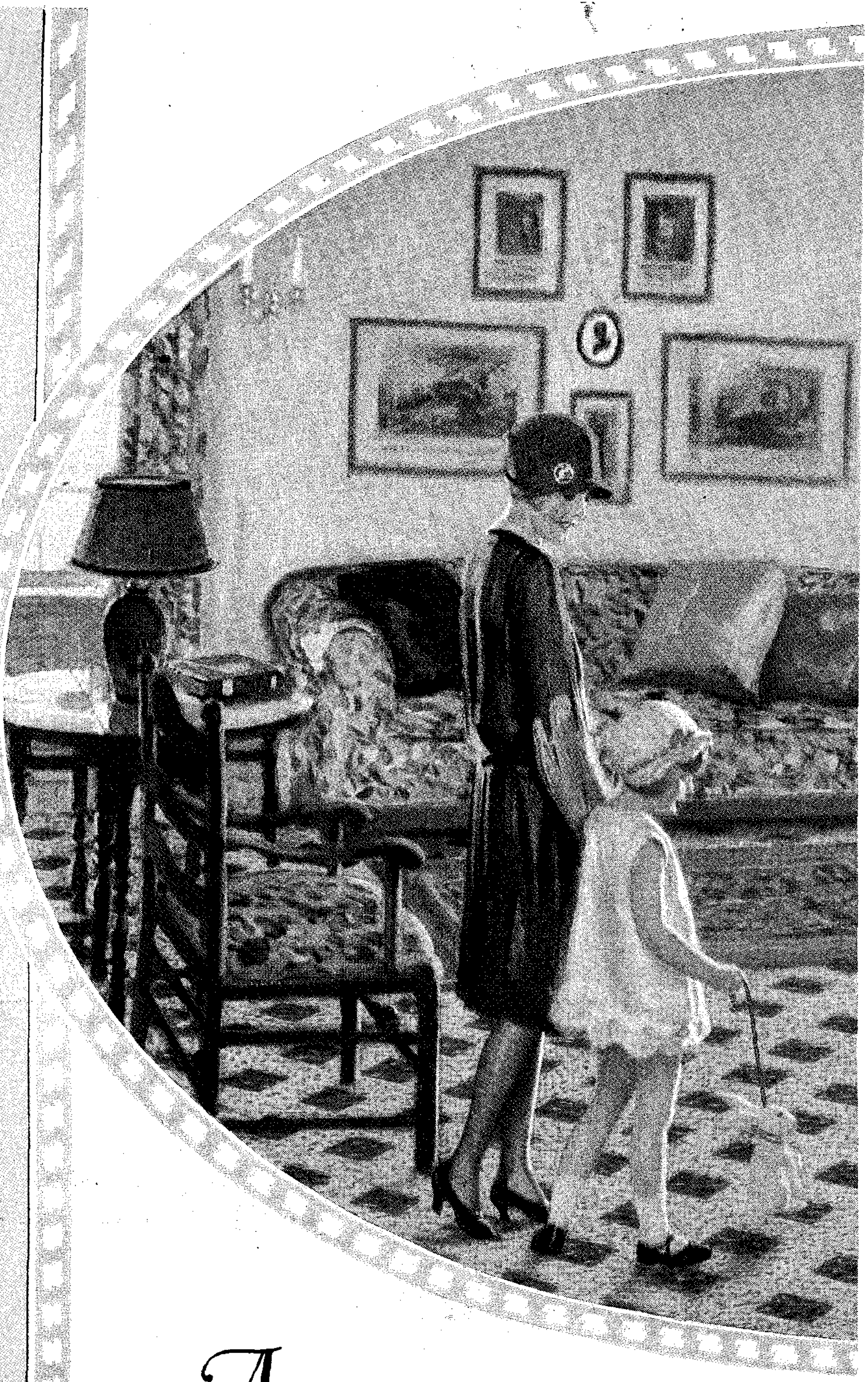

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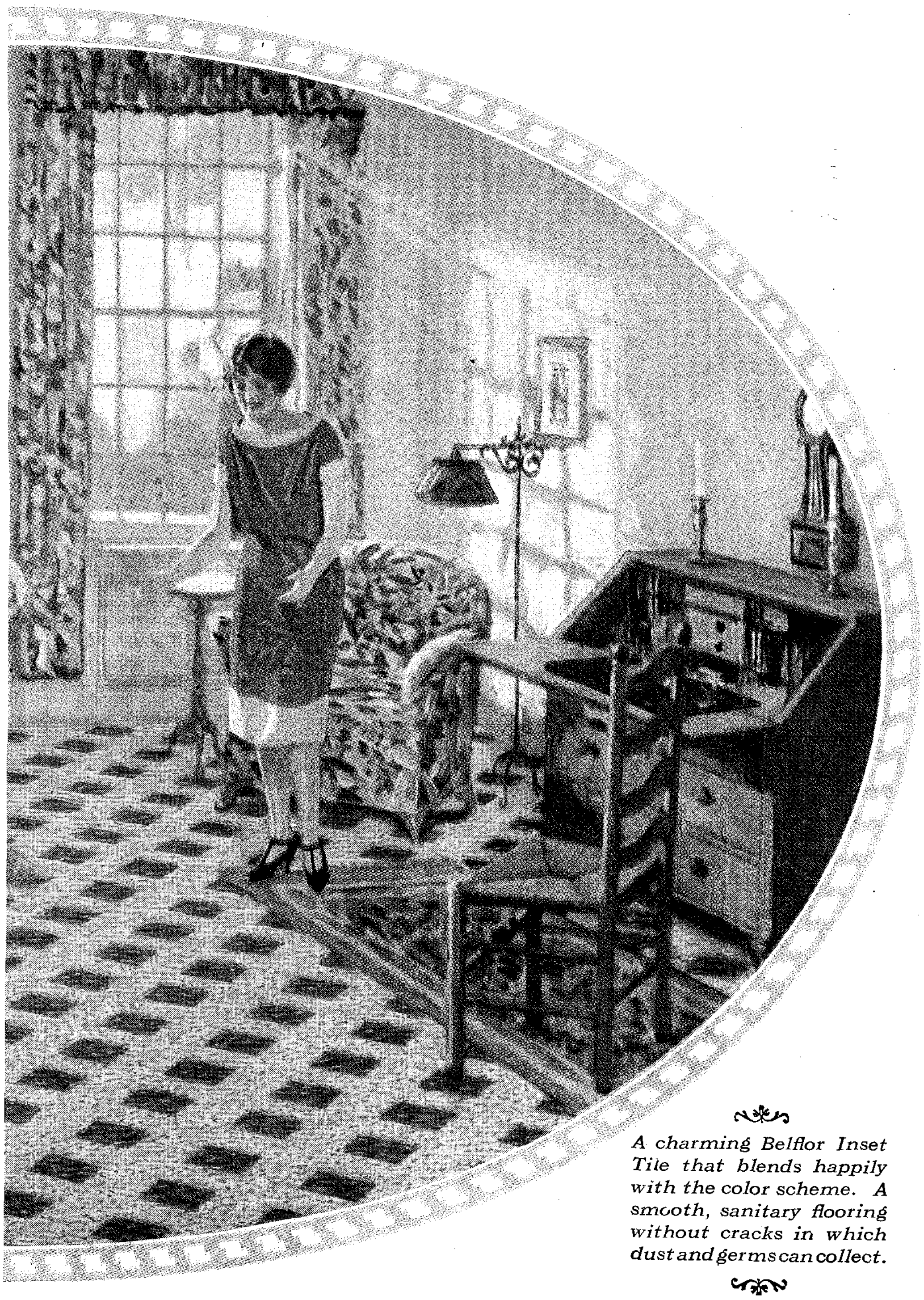

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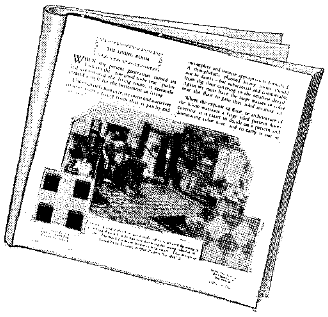

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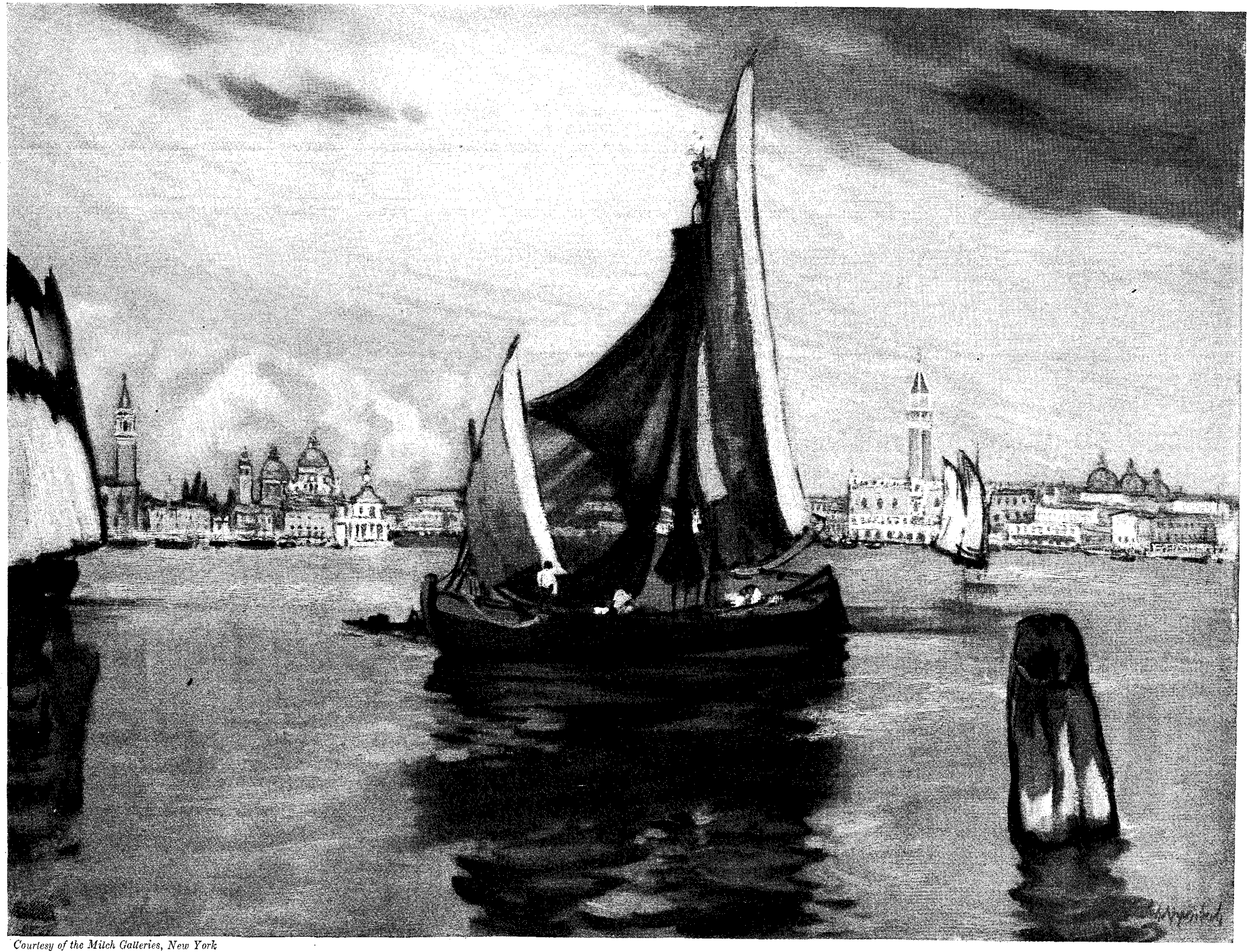


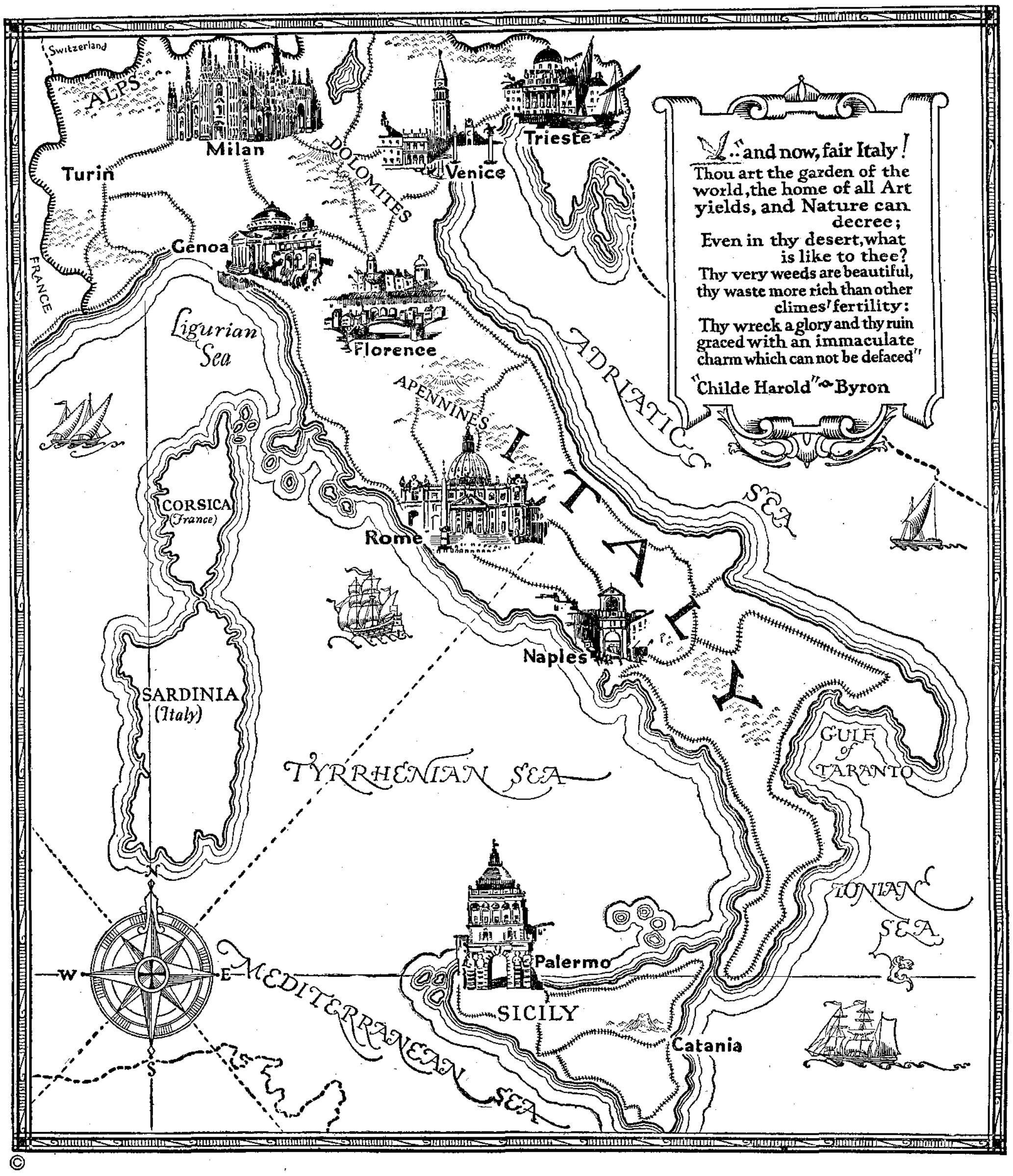
Courtesy of the Mitch Galleries, New York

"GRAND CANAL, VENICE"—By P. Schlippenbach

ITALY AS A TOURISTS' PARADISE

"ITALY IS THE MOST INTERESTING COUNTRY in Europe," says William Day Crockett in his "Satchel Guide to Europe" (Houghton Mifflin). "Upon each person who visits this land of art and history, of azure skies and golden light, she casts her spell, and few are the individuals who can resist her charms."

These charms combining to form the tourist picture of Italy include—natural scenery of rare beauty; art treasures upon canvas and in sculpture; architecture of inspirational quality; antiquities mellowed by centuries.



"..and now, fair Italy!
Thou art the garden of the world, the home of all Art yields, and Nature can decree;
Even in thy desert, what is like to thee?
Thy very weeds are beautiful, thy waste more rich than other climes' fertility:
Thy wreck a glory and thy ruin graced with an immaculate charm which can not be defaced"

"Childe Harold"—Byron

©

From the beginnings of tourist travel Italy has thus been an objective of undiminished luster. Whether it be for holy pilgrimage, cultural quest, or recreation, each year marks an increase in the invading army of visitors. No seasonal barriers stop these hosts, for Italy's climatic attractions are spread over the whole year. In winter the great Alpine wall shelters her from cold northern winds. The Italian Riviera and Sicily sparkle under bright skies and comfortable temperatures. In summer the many resorts on the Mediterranean and Adriatic shores are cooled by sea breezes while the high Alpine Valleys, the Tridentine Venetia, the Dolomites and slopes of the Apennines are at their best. In spring and autumn experienced travelers are agreed that the Italian lakes are most enjoyable.

THE APPEAL OF ART AND ANTIQUITY

Art and antiquity offer an almost universal appeal to the tourist visiting this land in which were the very beginnings of civilization. "You arrive at a place like ancient Syracuse," says Henry James Forman in his "Grecian Italy" (Boni and Liveright), "and all the atmosphere and all the conversation on a sudden turn classical on your hands. Here are the Latomie de' Cappucini at the very door of your hotel, and the waiter shows you the steps by which to descend into the quarry where the seven thousand Athenian prisoners languished and died twenty-three hundred years ago. Arrows point the walk to the Greek Theater and the Ear of Dionysius. Bankers and 'prominent clubmen,' who probably have talked nothing but golf and money for forty years, will suddenly startle you with references to Thucydides, Archimedes, and the Fountain of Arethusa."

In this respect, however, "Rome rules supreme," to quote from the booklet entitled "Italy," issued by the Italian State Tourist Department.

"She is so fashioned by the centuries in the mold of eternity that no spot on earth has a greater claim to our respect and admiration. The Forum and the Palatine with their impressive ruins of pagan Rome are sought by pilgrims no less than the catacombs, the majestic pile of St. Peter's, the basilicas and the churches which bear witness to the birth and growth of Catholicism. Each century has reared its monuments in the Eternal City; if the brilliant and luminous Renaissance lives in the works of Bramante, Michelangelo, and Raphael, the Baroque has its culminating triumph with Bernini, who filled Rome with the works of his creative genius, while modern Rome expresses herself in the monument to Victor Emmanuel.

"Siracusa, Selinunte, Pæstum, are the towns in which Greek art in Italy left its most majestic expressions; at Taormina and Pompeii it worked harmoniously together with Roman art. Rome, Pola, Aosta, Verona, Ostia, all bear witness to the splendor attained by Roman art when animated by the powerful afflatus of that Latin civilization. . . . Italy saw the marvelous development of Byzantine art of which the most important specimens are to be found in Ravenna, Venice, Parenzo, and Rome.

"Byzantine art is the golden link which connects Roman with Italian art. As its splendor drew to a close the glorious Renaissance . . . gave its first signs of life with a return to the classic forms of Roman architecture (Romanesque Art). . . . Venice decorated her churches and palaces with many-colored marbles and spread the worship of beauty to the cities subject to her rule; Bologna, Florence, Genoa, Pisa vied with the fair queen of the Adriatic. Siena, Orvieto, San Gimignano, Perugia, Assisi, Viterbo, Volterra preserved the unity of medieval art in their churches, their towers, and their palaces. Not even the influence of Gothic succeeded in dethroning Christian art; it was modified and lightened on the soil of Italy, producing the admirable cathedrals of Siena, Orvieto and in the upper church of St. Francis at Assisi, in those of Santa Croce, and of Santa Maria Novella at Florence, and even in the cathedral of Milan, which in part was planned and built by foreign architects. . . . Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, confer immortality on the sixteenth century, while the seventeenth with Bernini drew its strength and vitality from the sources of Roman art.

"The artistic cities of Italy retain their character intact. They possess in their palaces, churches and monuments the

(Continued on page 52)

If you are planning to build

Here is a fact that challenges you

YOU may be familiar with concrete building units, but do you know that within the last five years their sale has multiplied twelve times?

Whatever you plan to build, whatever material you have in mind, this fact challenges you to investigate.

There is a manufacturer near you who can explain the reasons for this growth. He makes these concrete building units, which provide the same permanence and economy that are characteristic of the largest concrete structure.

Concrete cannot rot, rust or burn—instead time proves that it actually grows stronger with age. Fire hazard is reduced to the minimum. Depreciation is negligible. Upkeep expense is so small that it may be forgotten—there is nothing to repair or repaint. And with all these advantages, concrete masonry construction is also moderate in cost.

Send for the informative book "The Age of Concrete"

This book pictures and describes in detail the concrete building units now in general use—block, brick and tile for foundations, walls and partitions, sills and lintels, chimney blocks, roofing tile—and many more types.

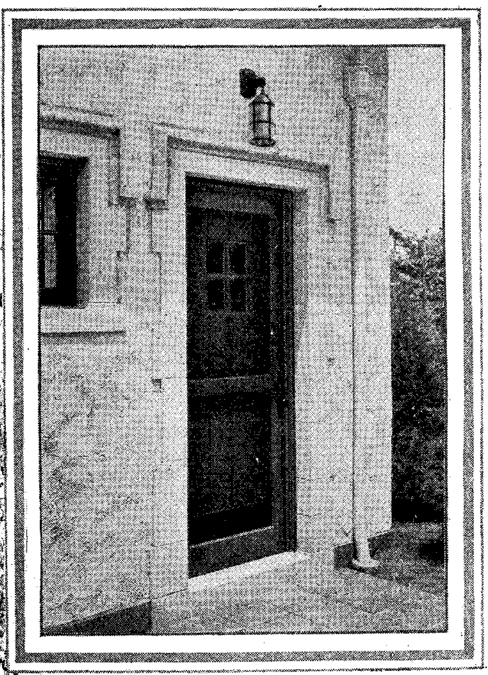
One section of this book describes the application of Portland Cement Stucco with its infinite variety of surface-shades and textures. Send us your name and address on the coupon on opposite page and we will forward you a free copy of this book.

Improvements to your present home

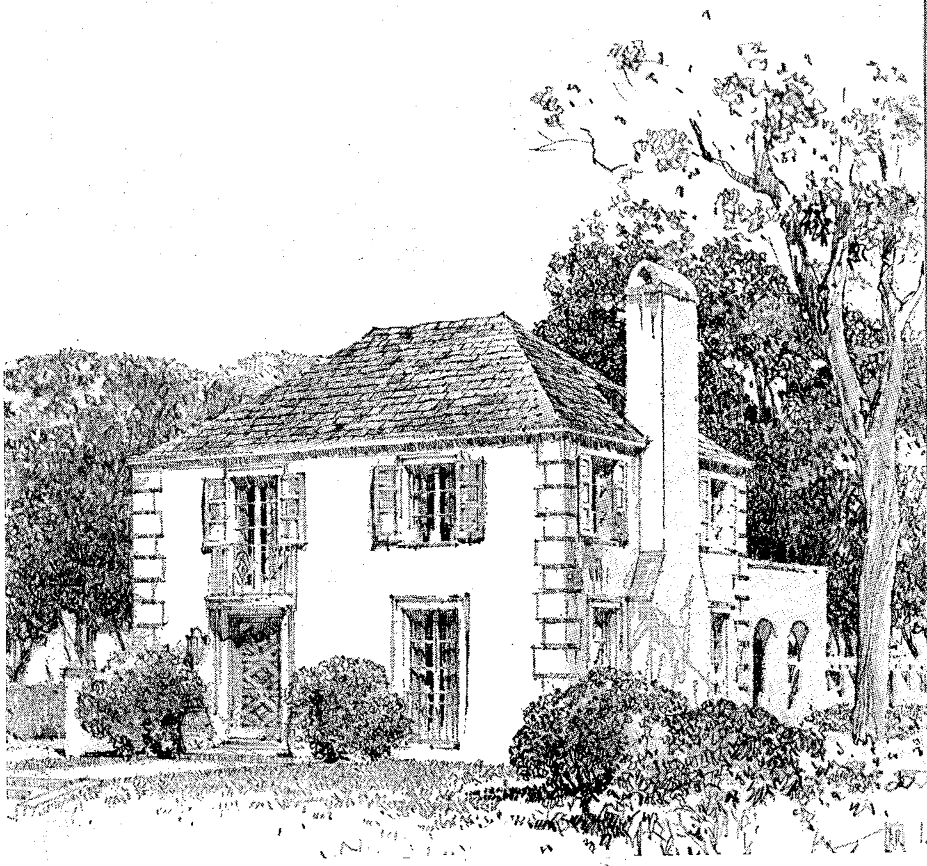
Perhaps you have thought of making improvements to your present home or its surroundings. There are numerous improvements that can be made of concrete at small expense, which add immeasurably to appearances and also increase property values.

In the beautifully illustrated book, *Permanent Improvements to the Home and Grounds* you will find a wide variety of these improvements suitable for almost every size and type of house.

Lehigh Portland Cement Company, Allentown, Pa.; New York, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Birmingham, Ala.; Spokane, Wash. Other offices in principal cities throughout the United States.



PRE-CAST concrete door and window trim are as rich and beautiful as hand-cut stone. Your local concrete products manufacturer can show you these building units.

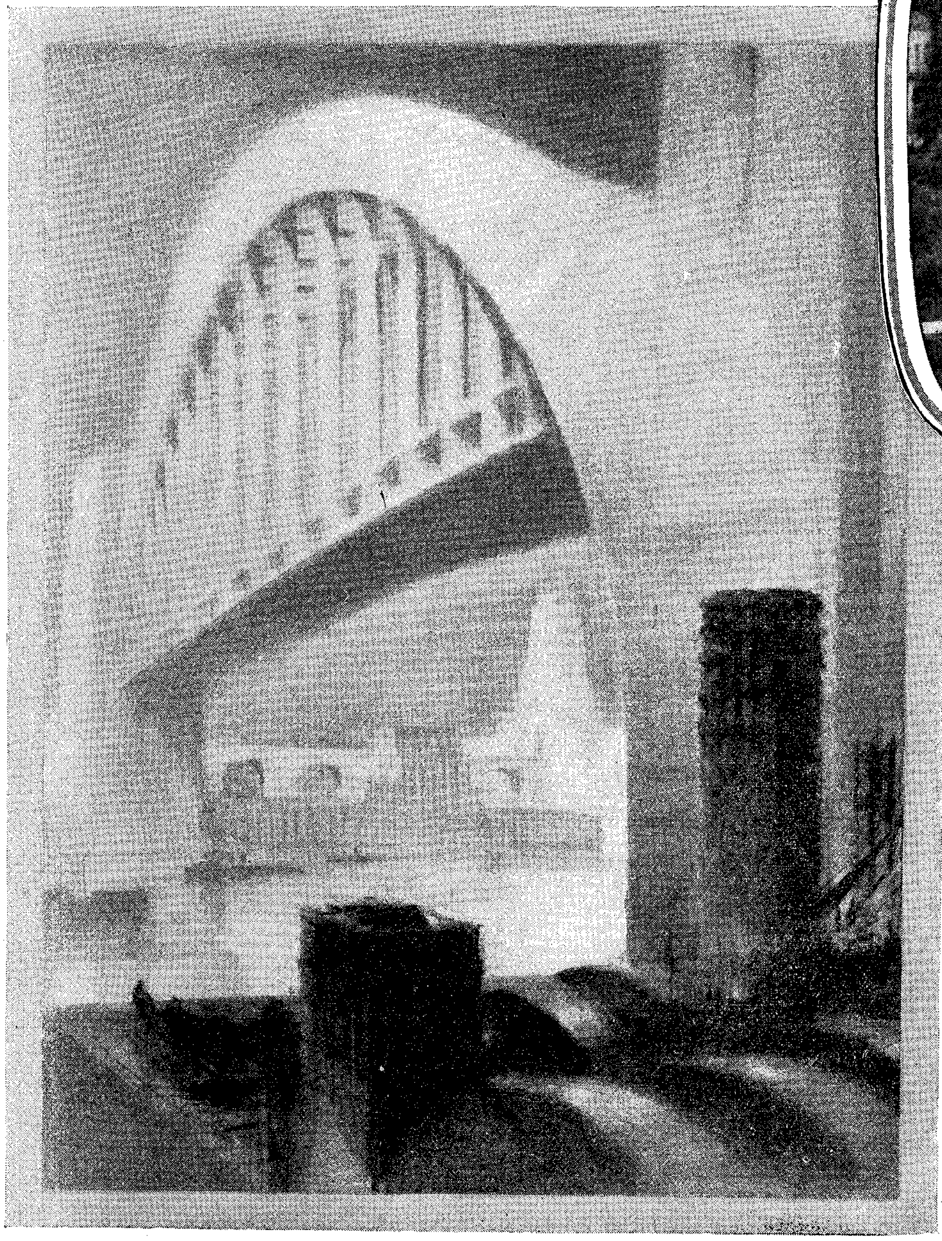


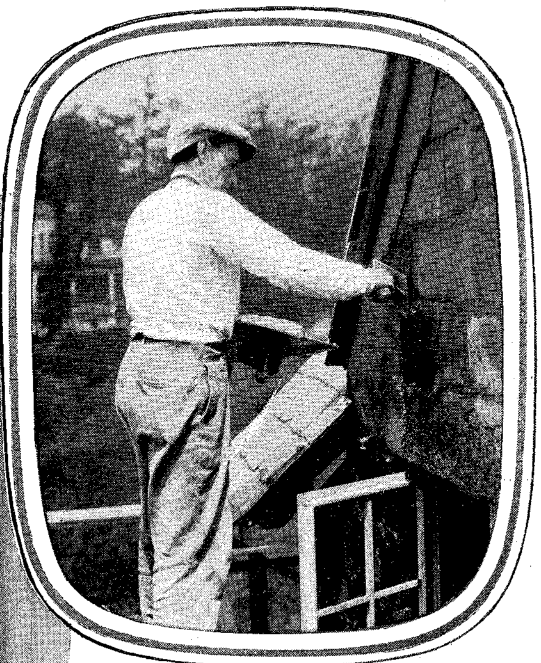
A BEAUTIFUL "Lehigh Prize Home" of concrete masonry construction. Attractively finished with Portland Cement Stucco. Permanently satisfactory; requires no painting or repairs. Concrete grows stronger with age.

LEHIGH

20 MILLS FROM

A GREAT concrete structure is an example of the enduring strength available for your building, whatever its size and purpose.





IN this picture, Portland Cement Stucco is being applied to a wall of concrete building blocks. Result—permanent, beautiful construction which requires little or no upkeep.

Whatever you build, "Lehigh" means dependability

THE manufacturer of dependable concrete products is careful both in his choice of materials and in his manufacturing methods. He believes in the reassuring Lehigh plan which is: *First*, make Lehigh Cement thoroughly dependable; *Second*, see that its use in concrete products is recognized by the public as assurance of high quality.

CEMENT

COAST TO COAST

"LEHIGH" MEANS DEPENDABILITY

LEHIGH
CEMENT

Look for the Blue-and-White "Lehigh Cement" sign, known from coast to coast—the mark of the reliable dealer and a dependable building material.

Free!

TWO VALUABLE BOOKS

SEND us the coupon printed below for the two books, *The Age of Concrete* and *Permanent Improvements to the Home and Grounds*. Learn why concrete is the most economical form of permanent, fire-safe construction.

LEHIGH PORTLAND CEMENT CO.
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Send me without obligation, a copy of each of your two books, *The Age of Concrete* and *Permanent Improvements to the Home and Grounds*. I am planning this spring to build the following:

____

____

*Name*______________________________

*Street*______________________________

*City*______________________________

(*Continued from page 49*)

traces of the several historic epochs through which Italian art has maintained its admirable integrity undefiled."

FAMED CITIES AND RESORTS BY THE SEA

Along the Mediterranean and Adriatic shores of Italy, and in the islands of these seas the tourist will find an infinite variety of interest. Three Mediterranean ports serve as Italy's most important ocean gateways. Genoa, the "City of Marble Palaces," birthplace of Columbus, is noted for its medieval churches, its imposing public buildings. It stands midway between the two Italian Rivieras. East of Genoa stretches the Riviera di Levante with rugged and picturesque scenery. West of Genoa is the Riviera di Ponente of sandy shores, flower gardens and orange groves.

Principal resorts of the Levantine Riviera include Levanto, Sestri Levante, Rapallo, Santa Margherita, Portofino, and Nervi. Dotting the Riviera di Ponente are Pegli, Varazze, Arenzano, Alassio, Diano Marina, Imperia, San Remo, Ospitaletto, famed for its flower gardens, and Bordighera. On the Tuscan Riviera, which is a continuation of the Levante, are the bathing resorts of Leghorn and Viareggio.

All tourists look forward with eager anticipation to seeing Naples, in "The Land of Song," facing a bay which for generations has been the inspiration of poets, artists and travelers. Its foreground is water of exquisite blue; its background hillsides green with olive and orange trees, while behind it rises the grim sentinel, Vesuvius. Replete with tourist interest, Naples is also a base for many excursions. Southward lie a galaxy of attractions, including the ascent of Vesuvius; a visit to fascinating Pompeii; Castellamare, a seashore resort whence leads the scenic shore road to Sorrento. From Sorrento, "perched on a cliff," where the poet Tasso lived, boat may be taken to the Isle of Capri with its Blue Grotto. At Sorrento, also, begins the famed Amalfi Drive to this picturesque town on the Bay of Salerno. Charming Ravello and Salerno are also near by. Naples is also a point of departure for steamers to Sicily. This island is rich in historic and natural interest.

Palermo in the "Land of Spring and Flowers" is the principal port, standing in a plain, the Conca d'Oro (Bowl of Gold), "its head reclining against the mountains, its feet in waters of lapis lazuli." "This beautiful island," says the publication of the Italian State Tourist Department, "is known for the mildness of its climate, the beauty of its cities, skies, and blue seas, its luxuriant vegetation and exuberant flora, and more especially for the monuments and works of art which enrich it."

On the Adriatic shore Francavilla, Rimini, Riccione, the Lido of Venice, Grado, Portorose, Brioni, and Abbazia are notable sea-bathing resorts.

At the head of the Adriatic rising from the sea is Venice, "Queen of the Adriatic," the city incomparable. Through its center flows the Grand Canal, pictured in color on another page of this issue. From its water avenues rise some of the world's most impressive examples of Byzantine, Gothic, and Renaissance architecture.

Venice is an approach to the Julian Venetia and the Tridentine Venetia. "The Julian Venetia includes the picturesque valley of the Isonzo with Gorizia," says the Italian State Tourist Department Booklet "and further south Aquileia, rising in a lonely district, recalls the splendors of Rome with its wonderful mosaics, its square tower, and museum. Near by is Grado, its sandy beach dotted with elegant chalets. Between the other towns of Julian Venetia are to be remembered Capodistria, with its harmonious Renaissance piazza, Pirano, truly Venetian in appearance; Parenzo, famous for its Romo-Byzantine Euphrasian basilica; and, at the extreme end of Istria, Pola.

"Trieste, a city thoroughly Italian in character, spirit and language, lies in an amphitheater round its wide gulf. The Roman Church of San Giusto, the museums and monuments recall the grandeur of Rome and Venice. . . ."

Of the Tridentine Venetia we speak elsewhere.

ITALIAN MOUNTAIN RESORTS

In the passes of the Alps, the valleys of the Dolomites, and on the slopes of the Apennines is disclosed mountain scenery of grandeur and charm. Says the booklet above quoted:

"The great Alpine passes, Col di Tenda, the Col della Maddalena, Monginevro, Mont Cenis, the Little and Great St. Bernard, the Simplon, Spluga, Stelvio, Resia, Mendola, Pordoi, Falzarego, and Tre Croci passes, are traversed by splendid roads along many of which automobile services ply, connecting them with the train service. The valleys of the Po which surround the impressive pyramid of Monviso, the wide Aosta Valley, with Gressoney, Valtournanche, Courmayeur, la Thuile, overshadowed by Monte Rosa, Mont Cervin, Mont Blanc, and the Gran Paradiso, the Val Camonica and the Val Giudicaria which lie at the foot of the Adamello, the valleys of the Adige and of the Isarco, closed by the mountain chain which runs from the Resia Pass to the Picco dei Tre Signori overlooking the Brennero Pass; the wondrous valleys of the Dolomites, of the Pusteria, of Ampezzo and Cadore; those of the Carnian and Julian Alps which lead to the green and fertile plains of Venetia, are among the better known.

"The Italian Alpine Club has provided comfortable refuges on the highest summits and rocks, and has organized everywhere excellent staffs of guides and porters who facilitate their ascent.

"Tridentine Venetia is a mountainous district traversed by deep and narrow valleys which open . . . into delightful verdant vales sheltered by glaciers. The Valsugana, the Val Venosta, the Val Gardena, the Pusteria, the Val Sarca, with the northern shore of the Lake of Garda, the Valley of Merano, the Valley of the Isarco, Cortina d'Ampezzo, and many other localities in this district afford the tourist, the mountaineer, and the lover of winter sports delightful sensations. Trento, the capital of the Trentino, is the center for excursions to the Valsugana, famous for the baths of Levico and Roncegno, the Lake of Garda, and the Giudicarie Alps. Rovereto rises further south in a smiling spot in the Valley of the Adige, and is the starting-point for the magnificent roads which lead to the valleys of the Leno, to the tableland of Fogaria, and Lavarone. Bolzano, a picturesque town on the upper Adige, is connected by a carriage road and a funicular railway with the famous Mendola Pass (4,092 ft.) and the marvelous Dolomite Road, the Queen of Alpine roads, along which a well-organized automobile service runs in connection with the train service on the State railways."

In the Dolomites are the magnificent Karer Pass and Cortina at the foot of Monte Tofana, Schluderbach and other resorts. In the Apennines, Vallombrosa in central Italy is easily reached from Florence while Perugia, Assisi, Spoleto, Todi and Gubbio in the hill country of Umbria offer a variety of historical and natural attractions.

ITALIAN WATERING RESORTS

Numerous watering-places are found in Italy, among the more prominent being Salsomaggiore, Montecatini, Fiuggi, Acqui, Abano, Levico, Vetriolo, Roncegno, Agnano, San Pellegrino, and Chianciano.

THE ITALIAN LAKES

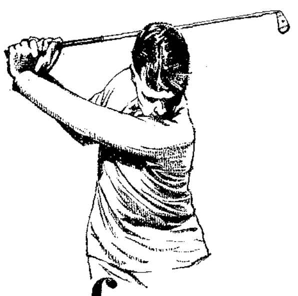
In all the world there are few lovelier lakes, with more varied attractions, than those of northern Italy. Quoting again from the booklet "Italy":

"Lake Maggiore, sheltered by the majestic Alps, on the shores of which are scattered such charming resorts as Stresa, Pallanza, Baveno, with the view of the Borromean Islands, is of a totally different character to the Lake Como, celebrated for its many inlets and sheltered spots, Cernobbio, Moltrasio, Tremezzo, Managgio, Bellagio. The placid quiet of the Lake of Varese, the Lake of Lugano with its deep inlets in which are tucked away Porto Ceresio, Porlezza, San Mamette, Oria, have nothing in common with the Lakes of Orta and of Iseo, nor with the solemn scenery of Lake Garda with Malcesine, Sirmione, Salò, Gardone, Bogliaco, Riva, and all the other spots which give life to the shores praised by Vergil and Catullus."

NOTEWORTHY INTERIOR CITIES

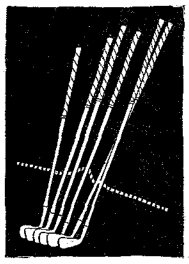
In Turin, on the River Po, the tourist will see industry and commercial activity reminding him of a modern American city.

Less than 100 miles by rail from Turin is Milan, capital of Lombardy, its world-famous Cathedral the largest in Italy,

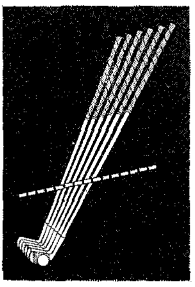


It is easier to perfect *one* golf swing than six or eight

CREATING CLUBS WHICH MAKE IT POSSIBLE IS SPALDING'S GREATEST CONTRIBUTION TO BETTER GOLF



HERE, at the left, is an average set of golf clubs. The dotted line shows the centers of balance. There is little relation between them. To play these clubs correctly, you would have to humor each one of them. That is, you would have to change your swing and timing for each shot.

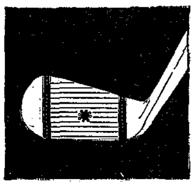


At the right, is a set of Spalding clubs. The centers of balance parallel the tops of the shafts—an exact relationship.

The swinging weight of all these Spalding clubs is the same. That is, they all feel exactly alike. The correct timing of the swing for one is correct for all of them. You don't have to slow down your swing with one club and speed it up with another.

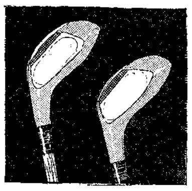
Thus the characteristic common to champion golfers becomes easier for all golfers to acquire—absolute uniformity of play. Which is the secret of good golf.

In originating matched golf clubs, Spalding carried the idea to its greatest accuracy. These clubs have an exact relation of lie to lie—each brings you closer to the ball by a related distance. The graduation in pitch from blade to blade is exact. Even the torsion and resilience of the shafts is matched.



By a planned distribution of metal, the "Sweet Spot" is located in exactly the same position on every club face—and is marked for you to see. This is the ideal spot to hit the ball—to give it the greatest distance and sweetest feel off the face of the club.

Related Wood Clubs, Too—



It is also important to have as accurate a relation between your wood clubs as between your irons. Spalding builds drivers, brassies, and spoons which are as perfectly matched as the irons.

◆ ◆ ◆

IMPORTANT—All Kro-Flite "Irons" are made of a mild steel which absorbs the shock of each blow instead of transmitting it to your fingers. Thus, the mild steel prevents finger fatigue—that barely perceptible tiring of the finger muscles which prevents accurate control of short approach shots and putts on the last few holes of a round.

Now.. buy a complete set or one club at a time

◆ ◆ ◆

Spalding now gives every golfer the opportunity to build up a perfectly related set of golf clubs, one or two clubs at a time. Spalding now offers a new line—the Kro-Flite Related Irons.

These clubs come in three groups or weights and are indexed by one (.) two (..) and three (...) dots. The clubs in each group are accurately related in pitch, lie, balance and feel. Simply select one or two clubs in the weight that suits you best. Then, at any time, you can add to your set by buying additional clubs of the same index.

The Kro-Flite Related Irons—6 in all—are $6.50 each. Kro-Flite Related Woods are $12.50 each.

Spalding also offers of course the famous Registered sets of wood and iron clubs—the sets which first brought the matched club idea to golfers.

The Registered Kro-Flite Set consists of eight perfectly matched irons, at $65. The Kro-Flite Registered Wood Set consists of twin driver and brassie, at $30. Spoon to match, made to order, is $15.

Registered sets must be bought complete. Each set is given a number which is registered by Spalding. A complete record is kept of every club. Should a club ever be broken or lost, it can be exactly duplicated by sending the club number and set number to Spalding.

Let your professional outfit you—either one at a time with Kro-Flite Related Clubs, or all at once with a Registered Set. Spalding dealers also carry these clubs, and of course all Spalding stores.

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Spalding

KRO-FLITE

GOLF CLUBS

Registered sets—
sold in sets only.

Related clubs—
sold one at a time.

FREE—SEND FOR THIS GREAT GOLF BOOKLET. In 15 minutes it will give you information about golf clubs that even the experts have taken years to learn. Simply request on a postal, "The First Requisite of Championship Golf", and mail to A. G. Spalding & Bros., 105 Nassau Street, New York City.

excepting St. Peter's at Rome. Art and sculpture abound throughout the city.

In north-central Italy, Florence, the city of roses and art, should not be omitted from the tourist's itinerary. "Florence," says E. M. Newman in his forthcoming book, "Seeing Italy" (Funk & Wagnalls), "has been described by Mrs. Elizabeth Barrett Browning as the most beautiful city, with the golden Arno shot through the breast of her. Other cities have histories as noble, treasures as vast, but no other city has them living, ever-present in her midst. In the winding and irregular streets, men who have gone before seem to walk with you. Throngs that pass might have brushed against Dante. Directly one leaves the principal streets, Florence is still in the fifteenth century."

Of Rome, "The Eternal City," we have already spoken.

STEAMSHIP ROUTES AND LINES

The pathways of tourist travel from the United States to Italy follow two main divisions: First, the steamship routes from New York and other American ports to Cherbourg, Havre, or Boulogne sur Mer, thence by continental rail lines to various connections with the Italian State railways at or near the border. Second, the direct steamship routes from New York and other American ports to Genoa, Palermo, Naples, and Trieste.

Service by the first-named route is afforded as follows: From American ports to Cherbourg sailings are made by White Star Line; Cunard Line; United States Lines; Hamburg American Line; North German Lloyd; Atlantic Transport Line; Canadian Pacific Steamships; Royal Mail Steam Packet, and Red Star Line. From American ports to Havre are operated the French Line and Cunard-Anchor Line. To Boulogne sur Mer bookings may be made by Holland America Line.

Service by the direct steamship routes is provided from New York to Genoa, Palermo, and Naples by the Navigazione Generale Italiana and the Transatlantica Italiana, and to Naples and Genoa by the Lloyd Sabaudo Line. Between New York or Providence, Rhode Island, and Naples and Palermo sailings are afforded by the Fabre Line. From New York and Boston to Genoa and Naples is the route of the Mediterranean Division of the Dollar Steamship Line. Tourists desiring to sail from New York to Naples, Palermo and Trieste are afforded accommodations by the Cosulich Line.

From Pacific Coast ports a steamship service to Italy is available by the Dollar Steamship Line in its Round-the-World service, via Hawaii, the Orient, Suez Canal, and Egypt, and also by the Liberia Triestina.

In addition to these regular steamship services Italian ports are included in Mediterranean cruises conducted by the important transatlantic lines and by various tourist companies.

So rapidly is travel to Italian ports increasing that the Italian Merchant Marine is being augmented by larger and more sumptuous steamships. Indeed, the *Colombo*, the *Roma*, and the *Duilio*, of the Navigazione Generale Italiana, the *Conte Biancamano*, the *Conte Verde*, and the *Conte Rosso*, of the Lloyd Sabaudo Line, and the *Giuseppe Verdi* and *Dante Alighieri*, of the Transatlantica Italiana Line, are to be ranked among the finest of modern steamships. Two huge motor liners, the *Saturnia* and *Vulcania* are nearing completion for the Cosulich Line.

PRINCIPAL RAIL GATEWAYS

The Italian State Railways provide fast through service to or from all important points on the continent. Under their present administration the lines are efficiently run. A prominent American who has just returned from an extensive tour of Italy is quoted in the daily press as stating that "Italian railway trains are on time everywhere. It was not always so before Mussolini's time. The Italian freight-carrying system is three times as efficient as it was formerly." A new direct rail route between Rome and Naples, projected and debated since 1877, is being completed by the Fascist Government within about two years of actual construction, and will be opened to traffic next fall. Following are the chief rail gateways to Italy:

From France: From Marseilles and the Riviera the Paris-Lyon-Méditerranée Railway meets the Italian State Railways on the border at Ventimiglia. From Lyon the same French railway line meets the Italian State Railways at Modane. Strictly speaking, Modane is in French territory, the nearest Italian point being Bardonnechia. Between these two stations lies the Moncenis, but service is electrified from Modane all the way down to Livorno, southeast of Genoa.

From Switzerland: From Dijon through Switzerland skirting the Lake of Geneva contact is made with Italy at the border station of Iselle. Here again, while Iselle is the first Italian station and Brieg the last Swiss station, the frontier actually crosses at the point almost midway between the two stations which are situated at either end of the famous Simplon Tunnel. From Lucerne, the Swiss Federal Railways meets the Italian State Railways at Chiasso and at Luino. This line penetrates the St. Gothard Tunnel, located wholly within Swiss territory.

From Austria and Jugoslavia: From Munich through the narrow slice of Austria by way of Innsbruck contact with Italy is made at the frontier point of Brennero. From Prague and Vienna contact is made at the Italian border at San Candido and Tarvisio. From Vienna and from Budapest as well as Jugoslavia contact is made with the Italian frontier at Piedicolle, Postumia, and Fiume, on the Italo-Jugoslav border.

MOTOR-COACH AND CAR SERVICE

Among the arteries of tourist traffic in Italy motor transportation has assumed great importance. Of the many routes may be mentioned the long-distance services between Nice and Rapallo along the Riviera; between Turin and Grenoble through the Italian-French Alps; those between Venice and the Dolomite Alps; and that between Florence and Rome. On all of these services, luxurious, fast, up-to-date motor-coaches are employed, and on the Rome-Florence service a regular run is also made with private automobiles seating five passengers. Tourists to Sicily are afforded excellent service by private motor-cars, making the circuit of this classic island from Palermo to Segesta, Selinunte, Girgenti, Castrogiovanni, Siracusa, Taormina, and back to Palermo.

ITALIAN AIRPLANE ROUTES

Important Italian airplane routes are already established and new ones are being continually developed. Many tourists avail themselves of the regular air service between Turin and Venice, extending to Vienna; the route from Genoa to Ostia (the port of Rome), Naples and Palermo; and that from Brindisi to Constantinople over the Ægean Sea.

A FEW HINTS TO TOURISTS

The interest and understanding of the tourist may be heightened by reading some of the excellent books of travel and description, a selection from which may be made from the bibliography published elsewhere in this issue.

All tourists to Italy are required to have passports which must bear the visa of an Italian consul.

Hand baggage weighing less than forty-four pounds may be taken into Italian railway cars. Baggage exceeding this limit must be paid for according to weight.

As with other continental railway systems, passenger service on the Italian State Railways is divided into three classes. Travel by first-class insures avoidance of crowds. Altho more apt to be crowded than first-class, the average tourist finds second-class facilities satisfactory. Third-class is used by many travelers to Italy for short trips.

Detailed information relative to steamship, railway, automobile and air routes, and also hotel accommodations, may be obtained from the Italian State Tourist Department of New York, and its various branches, some of which are located in the Ship's Tourist Offices of transatlantic steamships. General travel data on Italy may be obtained also from the various steamship lines and from all tourist agencies, including among others the American Railway Express, Thomas Cook and Son, Frank Tourist Company, and Raymond & Whitcomb Company.

These tourist agencies are equipped to complete all arrangements for individual or group tours.

Italian currency resembles somewhat closely that of France, the lira being approximately equivalent to the franc, or, at current rates of exchange, equal to about five cents in United States money.

If the tour is to include the higher altitudes of northern Italy, woolen clothing and light overcoat or substantial raincoat should be worn.

VITAL FACTS ABOUT ITALY

ITALY lost 650,000 men in the Great War, and several millions of its citizens have emigrated to the United States, yet it remains, as the "World Almanac" reminds us, one of the most densely populated countries of Europe. The war added more than seven thousand square miles to its area, besides increasing its colonial possessions in Africa; yet Italy proper is still not one-half as large as Texas, while twenty Italians have to live in the space occupied by one Texan. With its war-redeemed provinces, it now has an area of a little less than 118,000 square miles—about equal to that of New England and New York State combined—and in that area, according to an official estimate made last year, 42,115,606 people are living. This means a population of 357 to the square mile, as against thirty-six to the square mile in the United States.

This density of population explains much in recent Italian history, especially during and since the war. It accounts, in a way, even for the Fascist party and the dictatorship of Mussolini, as Luigi Sturzo points out in his book, "Italy and Fascismo." The nation is like a giant cribbed, cabined and confined, says that author in effect; the economic struggle for a bare livelihood makes many of the people restless radicals, ready to try any promised cure, from Bolshevism to foreign conquest. Mussolini has steered them away from the Bolshevist tendency, but regarding the tendency toward foreign conquest, Frederick Palmer recently said in *The World's Work:* "Under the Mussolini spell, the Italians talk frankly of expansion by force . . . which is sober realism to more than forty millions of a great race galvanized by Mussolini indoctrination."

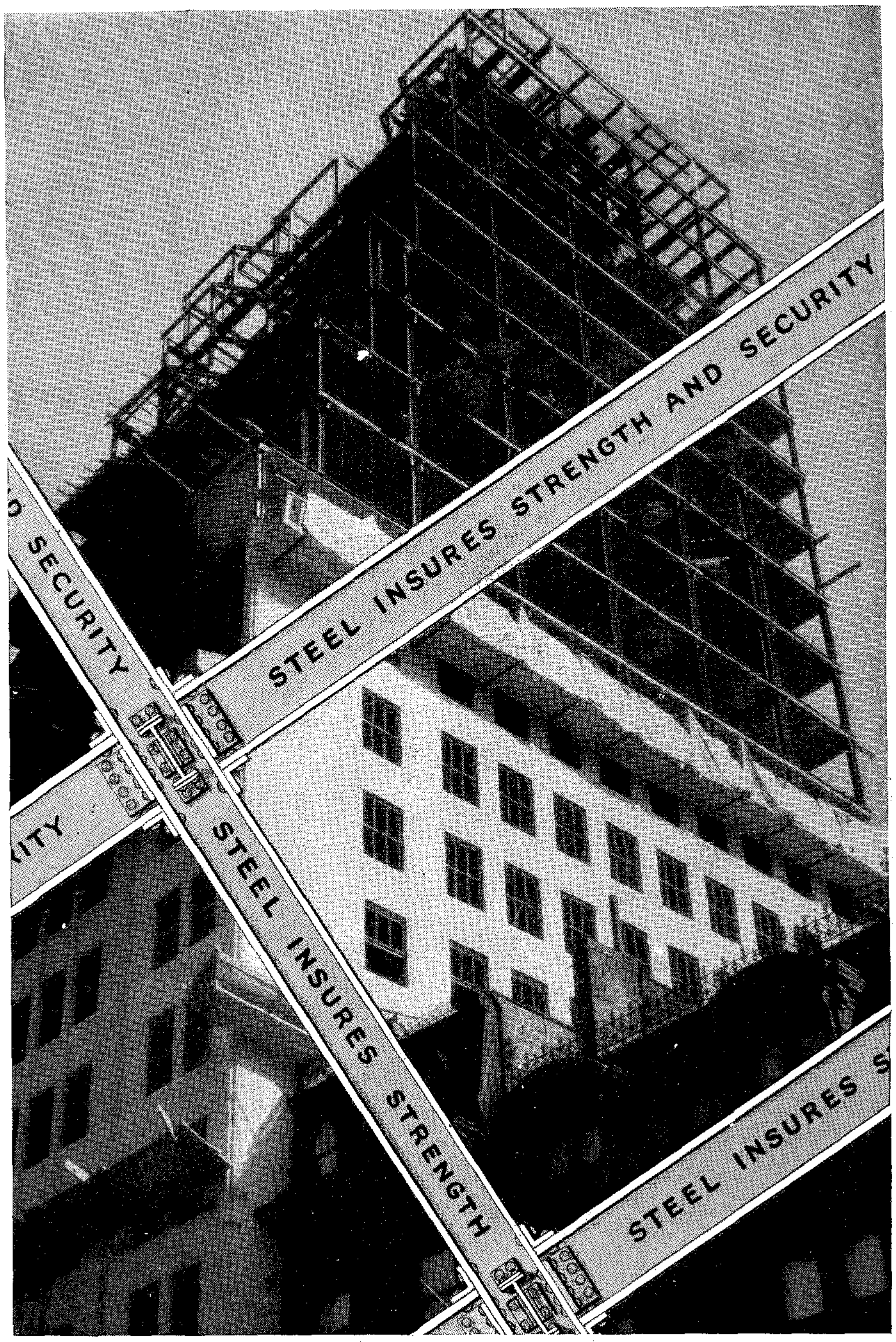
The crowded condition of the country is indicated by a glance at the figures showing the population per square mile in some of the more densely populated provinces. The latest issue of the "Statesman's Year Book" gives the following data, based upon the census of 1921:

Province	*Area, square miles*	*Population*	*People per square mile*
Liguria	2,194	1,336,017	643.0
Lombardy	9,160	5,980,234	547.6
Venetia	9,463	4,199,734	417.8
Emilia	8,566	3,933 113	367.2
Tuscany	8,883	2.765,740	304.3
Campania	6,277	3,546,641	569.9
Rome	5,195	1,618,982	325.8
Sicily	9,935	4,061,452	415.9

Such were the official figures for the more crowded provinces in 1921. The average for all Italy in that year was 329 persons per square mile. But since then the population has been increasing by natural growth nearly half a million each year. So far as the figures are available, they run as follows—on the same authority as the preceding table:

Year	*Marriages*	*Births*	*Deaths*	*Surplus of Births*
1921	425,682	1,118,344	696,012	476,110
1922	350,969	1,127,076	713,362	466,665
1923	320,834	1,107,158	677,221	480,705
1924	307,145	1,123,260	710,262	462,240

Emigration by no means restores the



STEEL INSURES STRENGTH AND SECURITY
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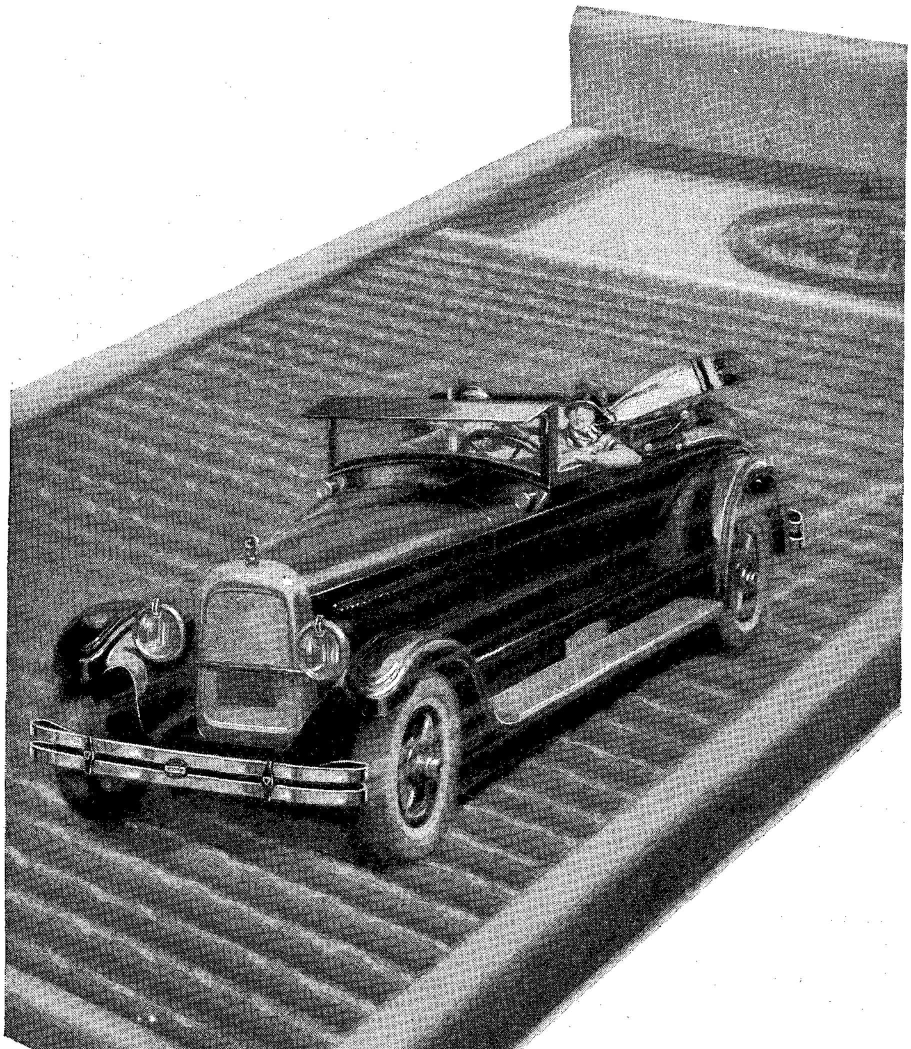
BUILD BETTER—WITH *STEEL*

BEFORE you build, find out how you can save money by building of *steel.* How much faster your building will be erected. How much safer it will be when it is complete. How much longer it will last—

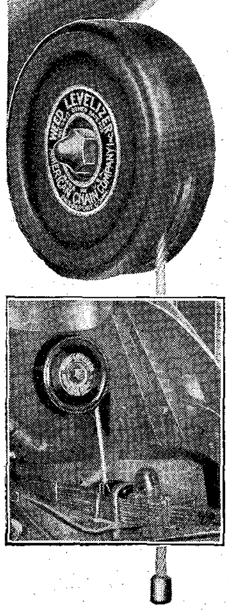
Steel is the strongest structural material known to man, yet the lightest and most compact in relation to strength. It is the most *fool-proof* material for small as well as tall structures. It will take the vibration of machinery, the stress of moving loads, the wear and tear of any shock, including earthquake or hurricane, with less injury, than *any* other building material.

Get the facts about steel now. Ask for your copy of "STEEL NEVER FAILS," a fully illustrated manual of information interesting to any building owner or prospective builder.

This educational advertisement is published by the American Institute of Steel Construction, a non-profit service organization of 218 members comprising the structural steel industry in the United States and Canada. Contributing also to the educational fund are these great rolling mills: Bethlehem Steel Company, The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, Inland Steel Company, Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, Scullin Steel Company. The purpose of the Institute is to extend the use of structural steel in construction work of every size and type, from residences to skyscrapers and bridges. The Institute offers fullest co-operation with architects, engineers, the public, and all branches of the building trades. Correspondence invited. AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF STEEL CONSTRUCTION, Inc., 285 Madison Avenue, New York City.



Ride smoothly on "washboardy" roads with WEED Levelizers



Short choppy jabs of washboardy or corduroy roads are hard on tires and springs; they also shock your nerves. No need to jounce around if you'd have WEED Levelizers installed to control car-springs and keep tires from bounding.

WEED Levelizers "level the road as you go." But where roads are smooth, Levelizers ease off and give balloon tires and soft springs practically free play.

Any garage man or mechanic can install Levelizers with ordinary wrenches, for in most cases cars come with frames drilled for shock-absorbing devices. Ask your dealer. If he doesn't have the right WEED Levelizers to fit your car, he can get them for you from a nearby distributor.

ACCO
A PRODUCT OF THE AMERICAN CHAIN COMPANY, Inc. in business for your safety

Made by the makers of WEED *Chains and* WEED *Bumpers*

balance. The number of Italians who left Italy in 1925, for instance, was 312,038, but in that year 182,582 returned to their native country, so that the net loss was only 129,456. Italy has large colonies and dependencies in Northeast Africa, including Eritrea, on the coast of the Red Sea; Italian Somaliland, on the east coast of Africa, and Libya, lying on the Mediterranean between Tunis and Egypt; together these have an area of 780,000 square miles and a population of nearly two million natives. But only a few thousand Italians have gone to these African possessions; emigrants prefer to go to other European countries, or to the United States.

The percentage of illiteracy has been high in Italy, especially in Calabria and the other southern provinces, but in the last decade much progress has been made in correcting it. Education in the lower grades is now compulsory. The State regulates public instruction and maintains schools of every grade, working usually in partnership with the provinces and communes. Italy has twenty-four universities, with a total attendance of about 25,000 students. Ten of these institutions date from the thirteenth or fourteenth century, the most famous being the Universities of Bologna, Genoa, Naples, Pavia, Padua, and Rome, the last-named with more than 5,000 students.

"The Roman Catholic Church is, nominally, the ruling State religion of Italy," says the "Statesman's Year Book"; "but the power of the Church and clergy is subordinated to the civil Government, and there is freedom of worship to the adherents of all recognized religions." The census returns of 1911—the latest obtainable—show that 95.13 per cent. of all Italians are Catholics.

Justice is administered by a system of courts established under a decree of March, 1923, and consisting of one Court of Cassation or Supreme Court, 16 district appeal courts, 115 tribunal districts, and 1,076 local magistracies. The total number of persons convicted of offenses in 1922, the latest year for which figures are available, was 520,194.

Turning now to the business activities that support Italy's crowded millions, the first fact to compel attention is that the country's imports exceed its exports by five or six billion lire annually. The nation is in the position of a man of moderate means who is going on, year after year, spending more than he makes. According to the "Statesman's Year Book," the total of Italy's imports in 1923 was 17,226 million lire, and in the same year Italy sold goods to other countries amounting to 11,063 million lire, thus leaving a balance of 6,163 millions on the debit side of the ledger.

Translated into our money at the low exchange rates of that year, this means that $280,521,000 went out of the country, with nothing coming back to balance it. About the same loss was recorded in 1924, and that of 1925 was $314,102,000. There is one class of imports, indeed, which is not counted in this reckoning—the tourists. It is estimated that in 1923 the number of tourists visiting Italy was 661,000, and that they spent $113,620,000 in that country. In 1924 this item was somewhat more, and in 1925 it was $139,300,000. The balance, however, still remains on the wrong side of the ledger.

Agriculture is the nation's chief industry, and the largest crops are wheat, oats, maize, beans, potatoes, sugar-beets and dairy products. Of the 71,652,000 acres of land in Italy, only 5,662,000 are waste land, all the rest being under crops of some kind. For the most part, these millions of acres are in the hands of small farmers and are intensively cultivated; there are 1,326,000 proprietors of land in Italy. Many of the farms, especially in Tuscany and Umbria, are tilled on a partnership arrangement between proprietor and cultivator.

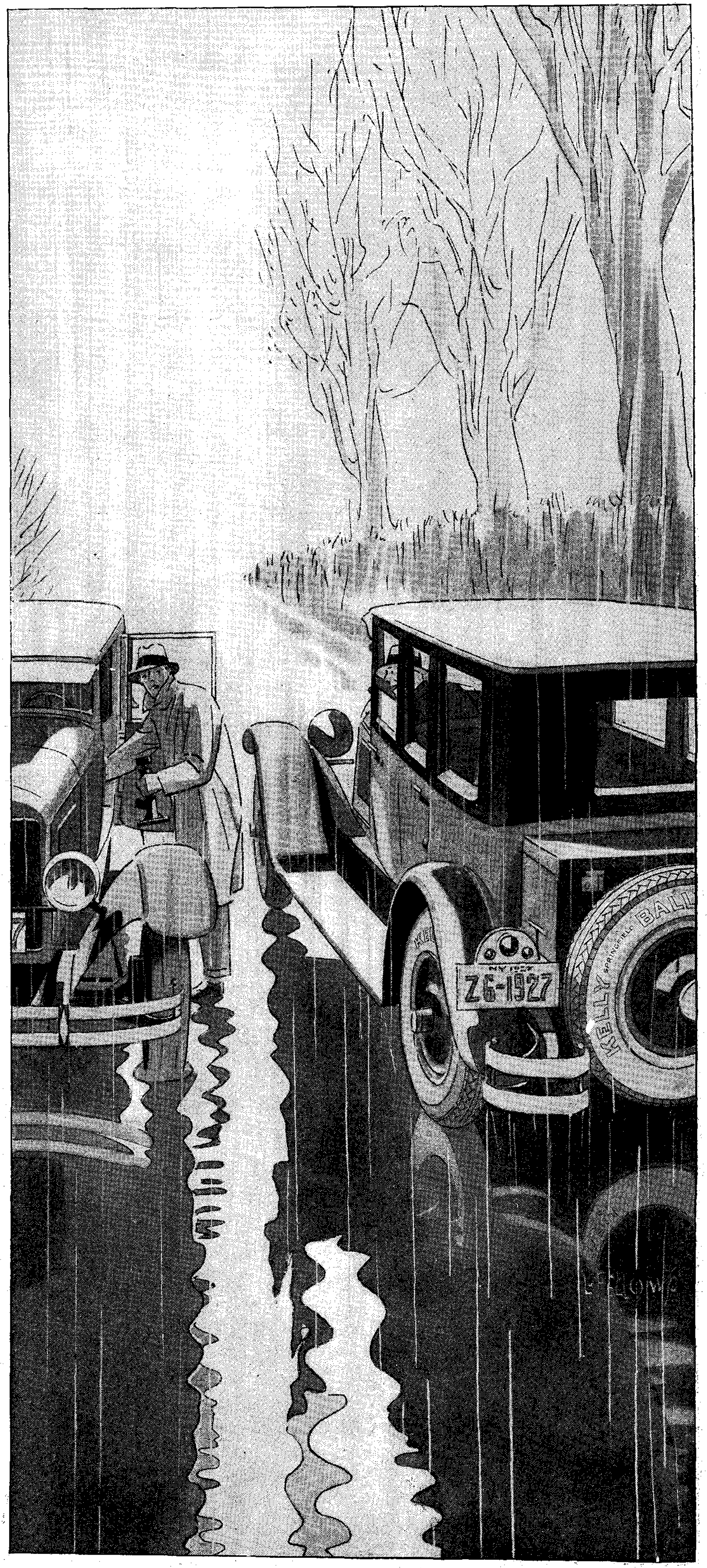
Mineral products are not abundant, and the country is handicapped by having no coal. There are 272 productive sulfur mines, chiefly in the volcanic region of Sicily, employing over 12,000 workers. About the same number are employed in the 114 zinc and lead mines. The stone and marble quarries give work to 57,000 persons, including more than a thousand women and girls. The last industrial census—in 1911—showed that there were 243,926 factories, employing 2,304,438 persons and using 1,600,000 horse-power. Cotton and silk mills represent important industries, and the rayon or artificial silk business is growing rapidly. The iron and steel industry is represented by nine powerful coke blast furnaces, 113 electric furnaces, and sixty smaller plants. Italy is rapidly making up for its lack of coal by developing the hydroelectric power in its mountain streams.

The public debt at the end of the last fiscal year was 89,863 million lire. The total cost of running the Government and paying debt-interest in that year was 17,216 million lire. Since 1923 there has been no deficit, but a small surplus each year. It is estimated that the annual tax paid by every man, woman and child in Italy is nearly twenty dollars exclusive of local taxes.

Over this nation King Victor Emmanuel III, of the ancient House of Savoy, has been reigning since 1900, when he succeeded his father, Humbert I. Four years before that he had married Princess Helena, daughter of King Nicholas of Montenegro. The five children of the royal family are Crown Prince Humbert and the four princesses—Yolanda, Mafalda, Giovanna and Maria—of whom the eldest two are married. The Prince, now in his twenty-third year, still has to find his future queen. As for the machinery of the Government:

The Constitution of Italy is an expansion of the charter granted by King Charles Albert in 1848 to his Sardinian subjects, and dates from the creation of a united Italy in 1861 under Charles Albert's son, King Victor Emmanuel II, who ascended the throne of the "resurrected" nation, as the Italians call it, in that year. Italy, indeed, owes its present freedom to the sturdy northwestern province of Piedmont, where liberty had survived, and where Victor Emmanuel reigned in such fashion as to inspire Garibaldi to lay his conquests at his feet and Cavour to organize the new and greater kingdom for him.

According to the liberal charter thus obtained, the executive power is wielded solely by the King through responsible ministers, while the legislative power is vested conjointly in the King and the two houses of Parliament. The Senate is not, like ours, a product of popular suffrage, but consists of nine princes of the royal family and 387 other members, each of



"Cheer up, Ed; a couple of years ago I changed four tires at once and I haven't had any tire trouble since."
"What—changed four tires at once?"
"Yes, for a set of Kelly-Springfield."

Get more for your money!

Why does Sprayed Rubber give so much more to the car owner?

SPRAYED RUBBER gives more to the car owner because it gives him longer wearing tires.

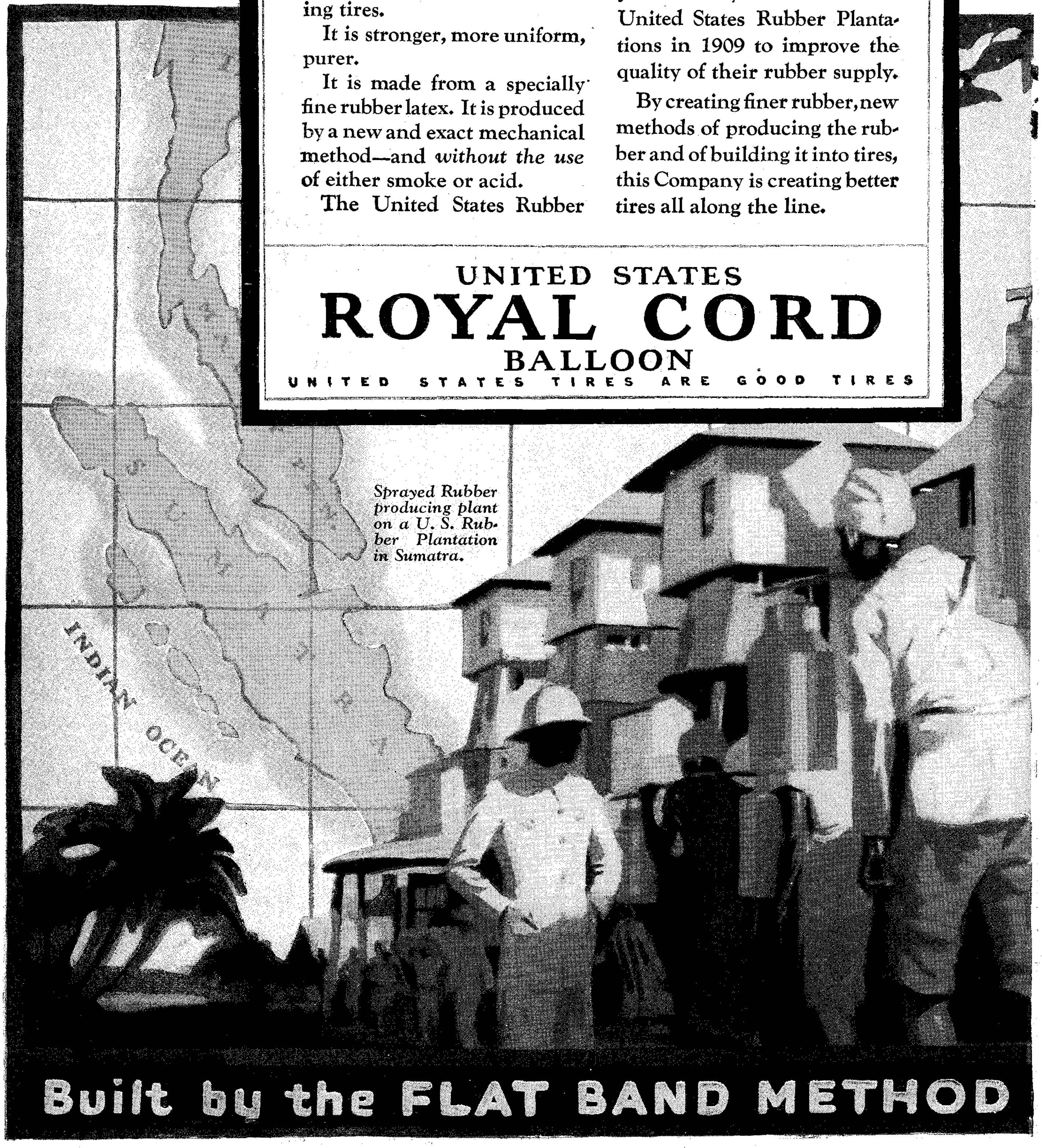
It is stronger, more uniform, purer.

It is made from a specially fine rubber latex. It is produced by a new and exact mechanical method—and *without the use* of either smoke or acid.

The United States Rubber Company invented this method specifically to make better tires. Just as they established the United States Rubber Plantations in 1909 to improve the quality of their rubber supply.

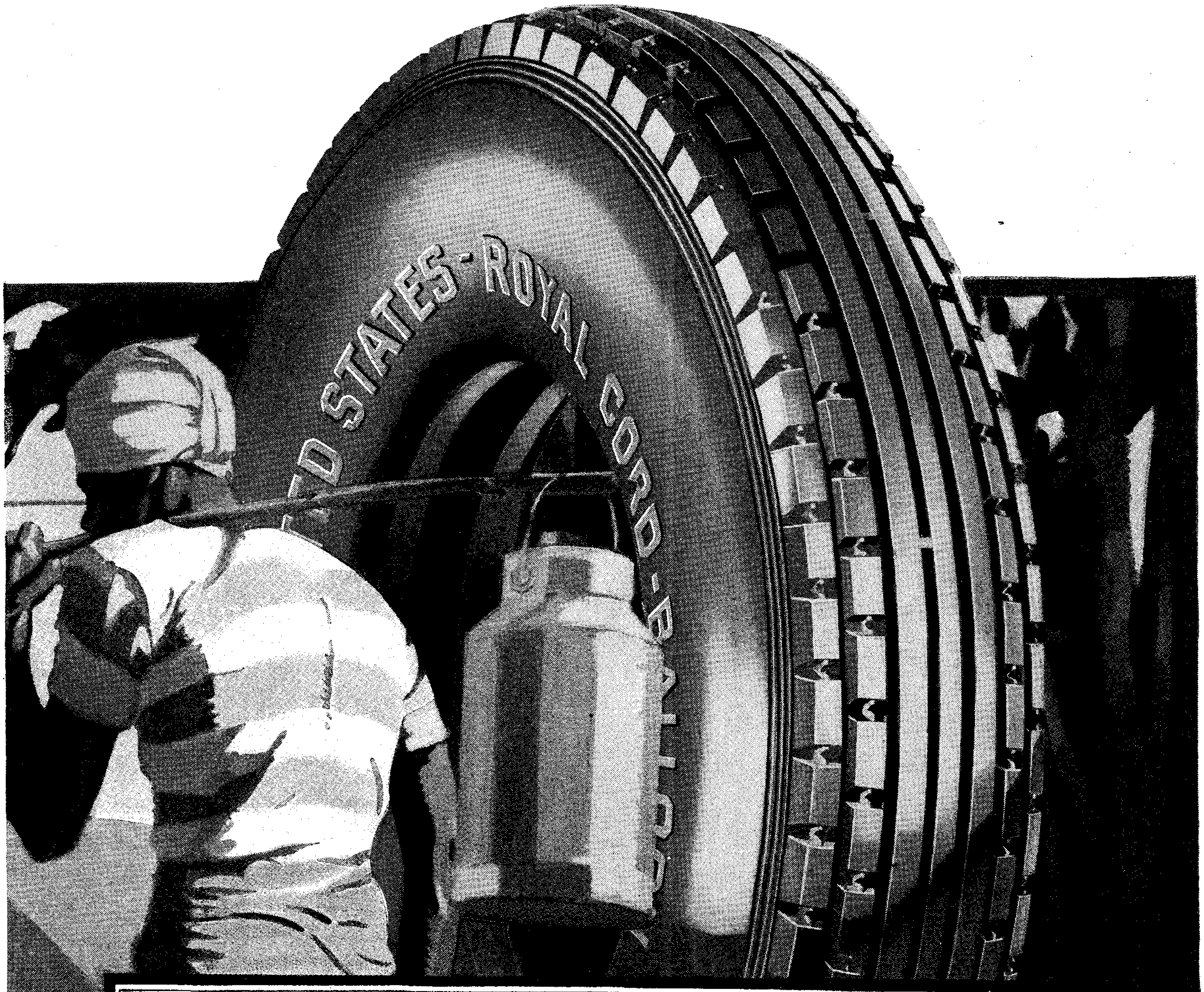
By creating finer rubber, new methods of producing the rubber and of building it into tires, this Company is creating better tires all along the line.

UNITED STATES
ROYAL CORD
BALLOON
UNITED STATES TIRES ARE GOOD TIRES


SUMATRA
INDIAN OCEAN
Built by the FLAT BAND METHOD

Sprayed Rubber producing plant on a U. S. Rubber Plantation in Sumatra.

Drury College Library
Springfield, Missouri



Answering some further Questions about "Getting More for Your Money" in tires

Q. Is Sprayed Rubber the exclusive property of the United States Rubber Company?

A. Yes. The process for producing Sprayed Rubber from rubber latex was discovered and patented by, and is owned by, this Company.

* * *

Q. How do you use Sprayed Rubber to make better tires?

A. We use it in making the treads and side walls of United States Tires.

Q. You say Sprayed Rubber is used in treads and side walls. What about the rest of the tire?

A. That is where Web Cord comes in — another United States Rubber Company development. Web Cord is made with pure natural latex, just as it comes from the rubber tree, and the finest cotton cords. The cords are soaked in the pure latex. It penetrates and insulates every fibre and webs the cords together. There are no cross-tie threads.

Q. What quality does Web Cord add to a tire?

A. It gives maximum strength and maximum flexibility.

* * *

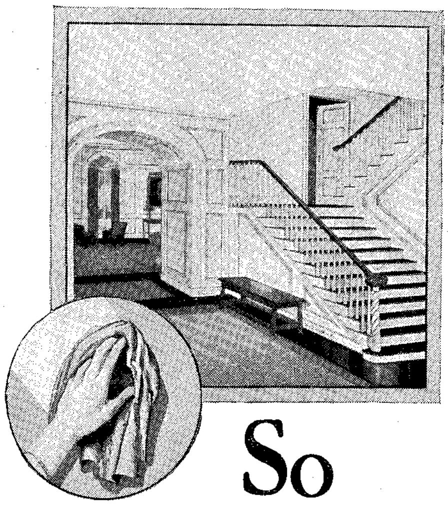
Q. How are Sprayed Rubber and Web Cord built into the tire?

A. By the Flat Band Method, developed by the United States Rubber Company. This method utilizes the full natural strength of Sprayed Rubber and Web Cord.

United States Rubber Company

Trade Mark

from SPRAYED RUBBER and WEB CORD



So smooth

a damp cloth keeps it

spotless—

A LUSTROUS interior finish so smooth it can't hold dirt!

So durable it won't wear away under washing—

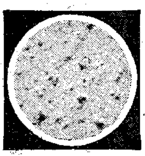
So handsome it replaces the finest enamel, at far less cost.

Guaranteed to remain white longest.

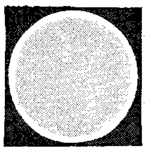
And extremely easy to apply!

In cans and drums. Gloss, Semi-Gloss and Flat. Readily tinted. For priming use Barreled Sunlight Under-coat.

U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co., G-15 Dudley Street, Providence, R. I. Branches—New York—Philadelphia—Chicago—San Francisco. Distributors in all principal cities. Over 7000 dealers.



Ordinary Flat Finish White Paint



Barreled Sunlight Gloss Finish

These photographs of paint surfaces were made through a powerful microscope. The astonishing contrast shows why Barreled Sunlight is so easy to keep clean. Smooth, unbroken and non-porous, it resists dirt and washes like tile.

The Rice Process White
Barreled Sunlight
GLOSS

Barreled Sunlight

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

whom must first have passed the age of forty and have won fame or distinction in politics, science, literature or other "pursuit tending to the benefit of the nation." The lower House, or Chamber of Deputies, is elected by popular vote.

Since 1920 every man over twenty-one has had the right to vote in Italy, the same as in this country, and all ex-soldiers, even if under that age, had that privilege. The electoral reform act of 1919 also introduced the principle of proportional representation and *scrutin de liste*, so that each of the numerous political parties got as many Deputies in the Chamber as the size of its popular vote entitled it to claim, proportionally. This plan has now given way to another, as noted below. A Deputy must be at least twenty-five years old. The present salary of both Senators and Deputies, 15,000 lire, would normally amount to $3,000, but with the lira worth only about 4.6 cents, as it now is, the men who make the nation's laws get only about $690 a year.

In the last four and a half years many of Italy's constitutional liberties have been suspended by the dictatorship of the nation's "strong man," Benito Mussolini, head of the Fascist party. It was in October, 1922, that Mussolini, with his army of 30,000 Black Shirts, made his famous "march upon Rome" and demanded and obtained the premiership. Since then he has himself held most of the portfolios in his own Cabinet. He wields the powers of six different ministers—Interior, Foreign Affairs, Army, Navy, Air, and Corporations—besides that of Premier. He has brought order into Italy with an iron hand and has instituted many changes in Napoleonic style.

To understand why the Italian people have permitted and even welcomed this invasion of their liberties, it is necessary to go back to the troubled days just after the war, when the cost of living was going up by leaps and bounds, when work was scarce, and when workingmen and peasants, alarmed by their plight, began to put into action some of the ideas of Russian Bolshevism. Peasants began seizing uncultivated land, regardless of who owned it. Labor unions wrested factories from the owners and tried to run them for their own profit. As Luigi Sturzo says in his "Italy and Fascismo":

> "The proletarian movement culminated in the occupation of factories in the summer of 1920. This was the most difficult period of the Italian post-war crisis. Giolitti, who had replaced Nitti at the head of the Government, had faced the financial problem by taking strong measures against war profiteers. . . . Critical results followed."

Out of this crisis the Fascisti and their power were born. In the struggle—often ruthless—that followed between Fascism and Communism, Mussolini was the directing power, and his triumph in that fight made him a political dictator. Since 1922 he has wrought many and startling changes. No labor unions except those organized by the Fascisti are allowed to function. The National Federation of Cooperative Societies, formerly a power in the industrial world of Italy, has melted away under Fascist domination. And in the political realm: in November, 1923, Mussolini forced through a bill reforming the electoral law so as to give two-thirds of the seats in the Chamber to the party obtaining the largest number of votes in the elections, the remaining one-third being distributed among the minority lists. Thus the Fascist party does not have to get even a majority of the people's votes—merely a slight plurality over the next competitor—in order to command two-thirds of all the votes in the Chamber. In the election of April, 1924, accordingly, the Fascisti won 375 seats; the Catholic party, 39; other Constitutionalists, 45; Socialists, 46; Communists, 19; Republicans, 7; Slavs and Germans, 4. This is the make-up of the present Chamber of Deputies.

Under an act of Parliament passed in December, 1925, decrees issued by the Premier have the force of laws. Some of the results of this change are summarized by the "World Almanac" as follows:

> "The obligatory eight-hour day and forty-eight-hour week established by decree in April, 1923, gave way on June 29, 1926, to another decree extending the working day to nine hours. Further decrees on that day restricted daily newspapers, already under extreme Fascist censorship or control, to six pages, only one newspaper to be permitted in each province; prohibited the opening of new bars, cabarets, cafés, hotels, pastry shops and all-night resorts; prohibited construction of houses of a luxurious type, and indefinitely suspended all provincial, communal and municipal elections. By laws approved May 18, only Fascist labor unions are recognized, and all labor disputes must be submitted to compulsory arbitration; special courts for the settlement of labor disputes are created with an entirely new labor code."

The local governments of Italy are administered through 76 provinces, 235 territories, 1,805 districts, and 9,148 communes. Each province is normally ruled by a provincial council elected by the people, and each commune by a communal council and a syndic (Mayor) chosen by popular vote. Since 1925 women have been allowed to vote in local city elections to a certain extent, but this right is limited to women over twenty-five years of age who have been decorated, or who are mothers or widows of war dead. All the communes were self-governing until February, 1926, when one of Mussolini's reform laws abolished the local councils and syndics, and decreed that the administrative power should be vested in a *podestà* appointed by the Government for five years. At first this applied only to villages of less than 5,000 inhabitants, but before the end of the year it was extended to all communes. Municipal self-government was taken away from Rome in October, 1925, when control of the city was placed in the hands of a Governor appointed by the Mussolini Government under royal decree. This new official has in his hands all the powers formerly wielded by the Mayor, aldermen and councilors.

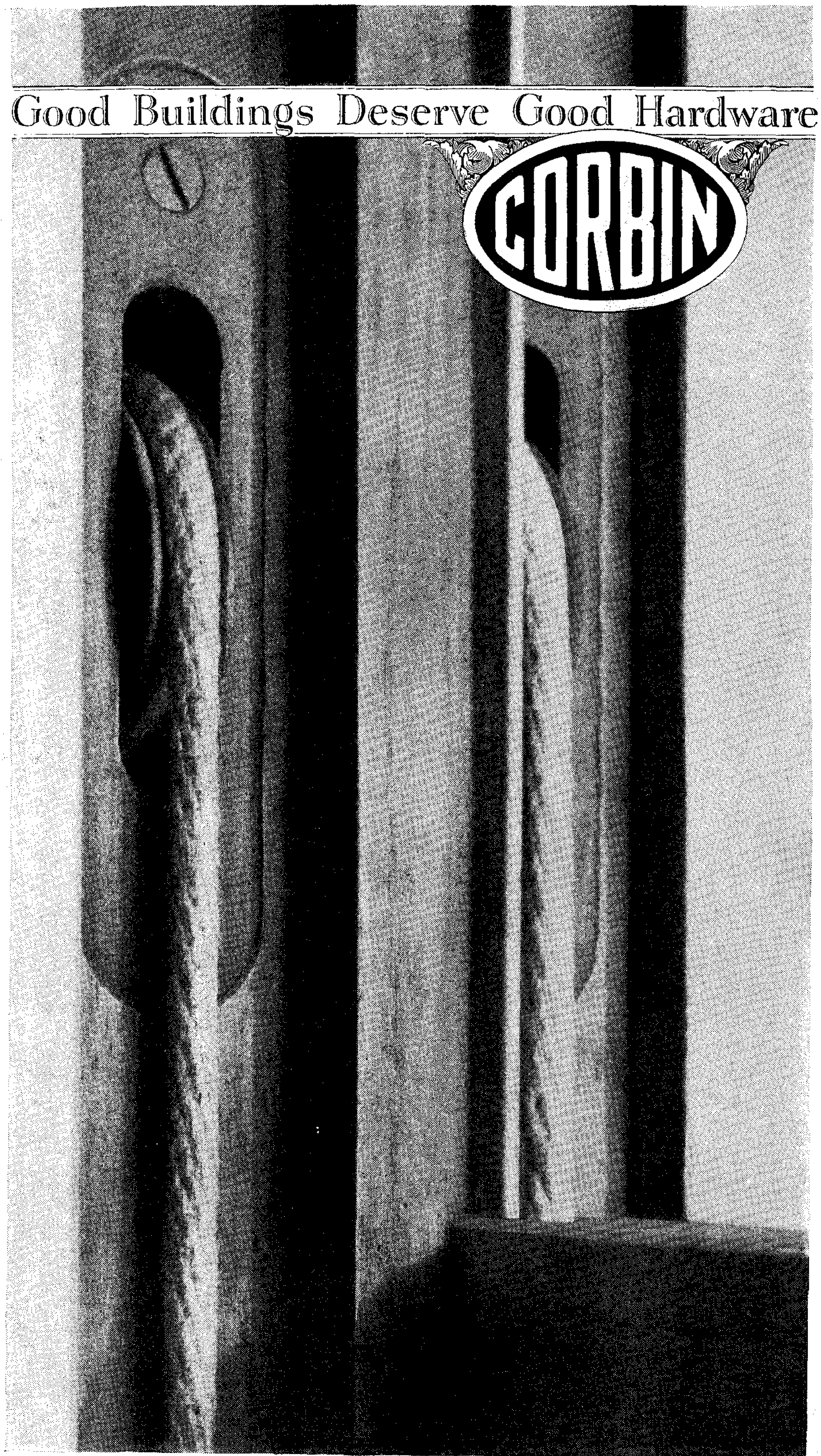
ITALY AND THE WORLD OUTSIDE

PREMIER MUSSOLINI'S vigorous pronouncements on international affairs, with their frequent reference to Italy's "glorious future," to her "legitimate colonial aspirations" and the new importance of her position in the councils of the great Powers, we are told, have directed wide-spread attention to Italian foreign and colonial policy. Italy's treaty-making activities in the Balkans, it is declared in a bulletin of the Foreign Policy Association (New York), culminated in the recent Tirana Pact "granting Italy a virtual protectorate over Albania," and we read further that:

> The bitter resentment with which the majority of Italians viewed the territorial settlements at Versailles did not abate in the years which followed. Italy regarded as unfair and unjust the manner in which Great Britain and France had appropriated to themselves the former German colonies in Africa, and divided the valuable territories of the Near East. Mussolini, by injecting a new vigor into the conduct of foreign affairs, was able to win popular support for his policies. His participation in such important international conferences as Locarno, and his achievements in the Balkans have given Italy an added importance in European affairs particularly gratifying to her national pride.
>
> But Mussolini's energy is not the only force in shaping Italian policy. His eloquence obscures, but does not hide the important fact that Fascist policy is motivated by essentially the same factors as pre-Fascist policy, and that the spheres of present-day Italian interest are practically identical with those of pre-Fascist days.

In speaking of the principal spheres of Italian interest, the Foreign Policy Association says in its bulletin that for purposes of clarity it is convenient to make an arbitrary division under five separate heads: The Northern frontier, the Adriatic, the Near East, eastern and northern Africa; and it is pointed out that:

> In the northern sphere, Italy's primary interest is security. The natural protection afforded by the Alpine range which surrounds the plains of Lombardy has been supplemented by Mussolini in a series of political treaties.
>
> In the Adriatic, Italy has endeavored to maintain and strengthen the position of dominance she gained by the defeat of the Austro-Hungarian Empire in the war. This policy is supplemented by the demand of an open door for economic intercourse with the Balkan States.
>
> Italy's failure to realize her territorial ambitions in the Near East, following the war, has given political as well as economic importance to her policy in this sphere. Her retention of the Dodecanese Islands and Rhodes, acquired before the war, gives Italy a substantial interest in the future development of Asia Minor.
>
> In eastern Africa, Italian policy has been directed toward securing exclusive economic interests in Abyssinia, which is adjacent to the Italian colonies of Eritrea and Somaliland.
>
> Italy's interests in northern Africa center in Libya, her largest colonial possession. They extend beyond the limits of this colony, however, and come in contact with French interests in Tunis, where over



Good Buildings Deserve Good Hardware

CORBIN

A building can be no better than its hardware and hardware no better than its maker

When windows jam or come down with a bang—when doors have to be slammed to make them stay shut—what then? How quickly we realize that poor hardware can never be made to work like Good Hardware—Corbin.

To buy "just a sash pulley"—"just a lock"—is often to buy a perpetual nuisance. Have your hardware easy to use. Remember Good Hardware—Corbin. It has never failed to work well—and it never will.

Have you read "Good Buildings Deserve Good Hardware," our booklet (L-4), packed full of interesting hardware information which we would like to send you?

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The American Hardware Corporation, Successor
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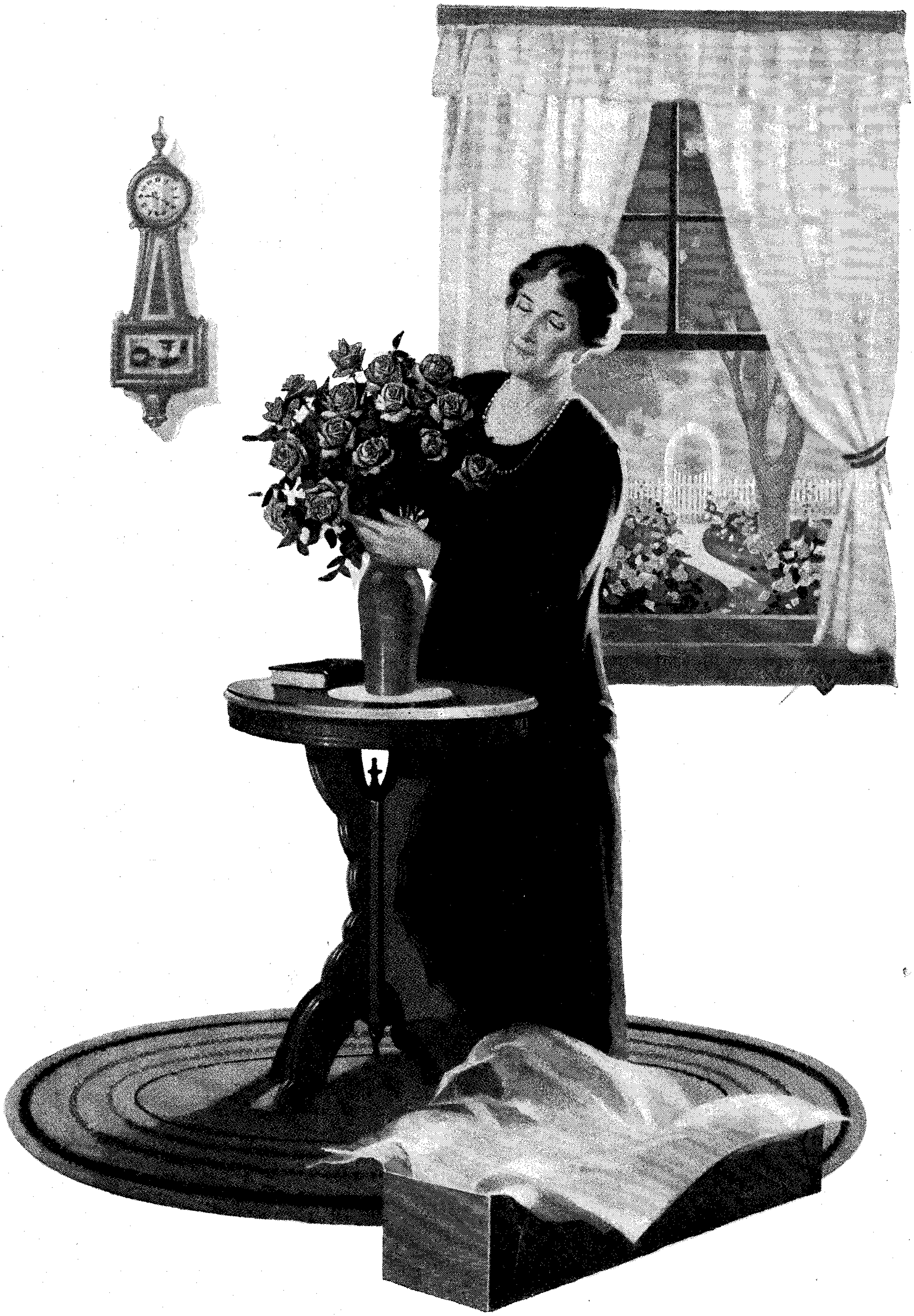


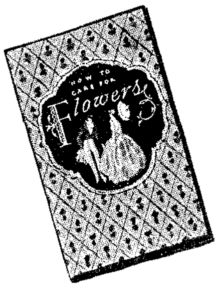
Wire flowers to Mother! This service was instituted by an organization known as the Florists Telegraph Delivery Association, comprising thousands of bonded members in the United States and Canada who send flowers to all parts of the world.

There are no flowers in Mother's Garden as sweet as those YOU send

UPON a time once, long ago, when you were knee-high to an apron string, you journeyed over hill and highway gathering flowers for Mother.

Bright colored weeds they were, tight clasped in a chubby fist. But Mother loved them, just because they were from you . . . . . And she hasn't changed with the passing years. The flowers *you* send whisper a tender message that only Mother can understand.

Say it with Flowers



Send 10c (coin or stamps) for beautifully illustrated, helpful book: *How to Care for Flowers*, Society of American Florists, 247 Park Ave., New York City

After golf, tennis or other sports...

... *rub in Absorbine, Jr.,* it relieves stiffness, lameness, soreness

After strenuous or sudden use of muscles somewhat out of condition, *play safe.* Rub in Absorbine, Jr. thoroughly. Though a powerful liniment, it will not burn. It is pleasant and agreeable to use.

Absorbine, Jr. scatters congestion. Over night—like magic—the aches and soreness disappear. Muscles are kept flexible—ready for another vigorous day.

Absorbine, Jr. is a dependable antiseptic, as well as a powerful liniment. Keep it handy—use it freely—for the many unexpected accidents and ills—and as a preventive.

There are many uses for Absorbine, Jr.

As mouthwash and gargle
As a breath purifier
For skin eruptions
For after shaving
For varicose veins
For tired aching feet
For strains and bruises
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Read Timely Suggestions, packed with each bottle
At all druggists', $1.25 or postpaid

Absorbine Jr
THE ANTISEPTIC LINIMENT

Sample bottle sent on request

W. F. YOUNG, Inc.
Springfield, Mass.

60 per cent. of the white population is Italian, and with British, French and Spanish interests in the international zone of Tangier, opposite Gibraltar.

Since the last quarter of the nineteenth century, it is further noted in this bulletin of the Foreign Policy Association, Italy's foreign and colonial policy has been determined largely by her situation in the Mediterranean, by her unfavorable economic position, and by her immigration requirements. Her shortage of essential raw materials and fuels, we are told, as well as her dependence upon imported foodstuffs for domestic consumption, on the one hand, and the problem of disposing of her large surplus population, on the other, have been the two basic economic factors influencing her external policy. On the subject of Italy's geographical position and the steady growth of her population, Count Antonio Cippico says in his volume "Italy, the Central Problem of the Mediterranean" (Yale University Press) that:

> In 1881 Italy had a population of 28,000,000. Forty years later, the census returns show 41,000,000 Italians inhabiting the Peninsula, and nearly 9,000,000 scattered over the face of the globe. Figures show that the population of Italy increases at the rate of nearly half a million a year. In forty years' time it has, therefore, increased in the ratio of 75 per cent.
>
> Italian territory now covers an area of 114,000 square miles, a figure which is much higher if we take into account large uninhabitable areas of high mountain, marsh, or malarious lands.
>
> Italy's colonies are nearly all poor, for the most part, wide, sandy, desert lands. They cover an area of 775,000 square miles with a population of 1,500,000.
>
> Italy, as I have already said, except for the white coal provided by her waterpower, has no coal, is poor in iron, fuel oils, and phosphates.
>
> After the Allied victory, the German African colonies were divided by the peace of Versailles, in the following ratio: 42 per cent. to Great Britain, 33 per cent. to France, 25 per cent. to Belgium, and Italy, who had given to the cause of the Allies 5,500,000 soldiers; who had lost 632,000 men killed; who had 2,000,000 wounded; and who had mortgaged in the common interest her entire national wealth now burdened with a national debt of over 100,000,000,000 lire—Italy with her lack of raw materials, her scanty colonies, her population which increases by 5,000,000 every ten years—failed to obtain one square inch of those vast territories.
>
> The result of this singular lack of vision on the part of Italy's allies at the peace conference is growing ever more serious for this country. The tragic truth is that her territory is insufficient to support her population, for not only is it poor in raw materials, but it does not grow enough wheat for the national needs. Hence emigration has become a hard necessity.

To this permanent necessity for Italians to emigrate, Count Cippico tells us, there must be added the no less grave fact that as Italy lacks raw materials which she has to import, her growing industries, faced with foreign competition, can not find their natural outlets in markets outside Europe.

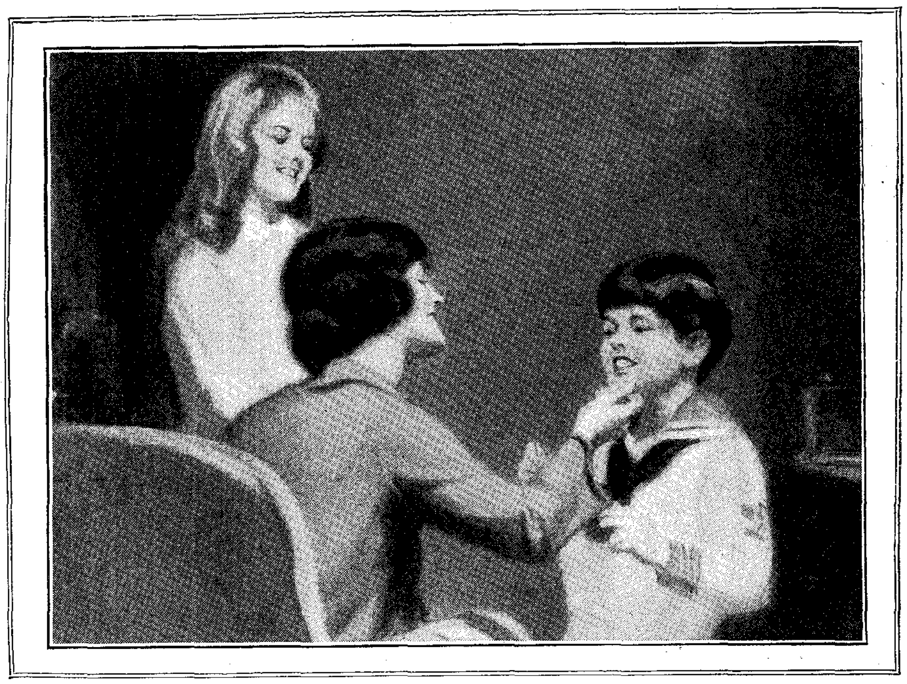
ITALY'S EDUCATIONAL UPHEAVAL

NO reform in Italy since the incoming of the new régime has been more drastic than that applied to the schools and universities. It is true that the old order was aware of the shortcomings of its system of education, yet the changes proposed by Prof. Giovanni Gentile were so drastic that not even the philosopher Croce, during his term as Minister of Education, was able to induce the Government to adopt the Reform law. As we see in an article by Giuseppi Prezzolini in the March *Survey Graphic*, the overhauling was such that almost every one connected with the educational system—not the least being the pupils themselves—felt that the world was about to turn over. Thus:

> All persons employed in the educational service had their titles and qualifications scrutinized. Nine thousand *dossiers* belonging to secondary school-teachers were examined and the dismissals resulting from this investigation were published in the official Bulletin, and occupied well up to 254 pages! A similar "clearing out" took place among the elementary school-teachers. This wholesale reduction of teachers was accompanied by a complete and absolute change in educational methods. The Gentile reforms were known to his opponents (among whom even members of the Fascist party are found) by the pleasant name of "earthquake."
>
> The disciplinary reforms were no less sweeping. Italian schools had fallen into evil ways during the war; bad habits of slackness, lack of discipline, carelessness had crept into every type of school; pupils and teachers had recourse to strike; masters were hissed by expelled pupils; and professors who were thought too severe were sometimes attacked. The indulgence which had been shown during the war, to patriotic but often very ignorant young men, who presented themselves at examinations with medals on their breasts, had gradually been extended to shirkers, to unfit or purely lazy candidates. The teachers considered themselves badly paid and neglected.
>
> Gentile tightened the screw on professors and students. Good disciplinarians were appointed as headmasters, and every breach of duty was punished. He wished that the programs drawn up should be followed. And with the institution of the "State examination," he sent the pupils of one professor before a body of professors chosen from another place.

But the "State examination," which is described as the corner-stone of the Gentile reforms, was too unpopular. Mr. Prezzolini shows how all concerned were opposed to it:

> Professors, because their procedure would be subjected to criticism; parents and pupils, because more stringent discipline would be enforced; devotees of State-control, because the number of State schools would be reduced in favor of more private establishments; the small universities, because their very existence was in jeopardy; professors, members of Parliament and of the Senate, because they would be obliged for the future to deliver lectures in order to receive a salary. Briefly, the reforms weighed too heavily on most people to be passed by any Parliament. All the resources of absolute power and of a



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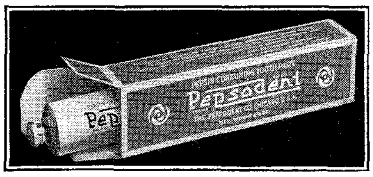

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Government established by the sword rather than by parliamentary votes, were required to enforce this policy of educational reform.

It was "Gentile who had filled the magazine. Mussolini threw the lighted match." The Gentile Reform law was drawn up in 1922. Reforms in administration, discipline and curricula were included in the bill. The most interesting part of the reforms referred to the programs for instruction for elementary and secondary schools. Little change was introduced in the programs at the universities. Thus:

For the future Italian elementary schools come directly under the State. They were originally under municipal control.

The old program was positivist and instructive in form. The new program has an intuitive (artistic) and religious basis. Its form and application are due in particular to Professor Lombardo-Radice, one of the most active and enthusiastic followers of Gentile. He always devoted himself unsparingly to Italian schools; thousands of young masters received their education from his lectures and books. Being in constant communication with the best and most progressive spirits in the scholastic world in Italy and abroad, one can say that his programs include the finest achievements of recent years from the Montessori method to the Claparède school, the project method of Chicago and the *Gelegenheits-Unterricht* of the Prussian system, adjusted to Italian needs and traditions.

The two chief changes were: the introduction of free drawing and the teaching of the Catholic religion. The results of free drawing have been excellent. Lombardo-Radice holds that every child should be as able to draw as he is to speak. The former school apparatus and equipment was done away with and in their place a "diary" was substituted where the children must relate the events of their lives and note their passing impressions; illustrating the whole story freely with drawings when the mood takes them.

Gentile's plan of university reform has been only partly carried out, for tho appointed Minister of Education, he has not succeeded in clearing away the obstacles in his path:

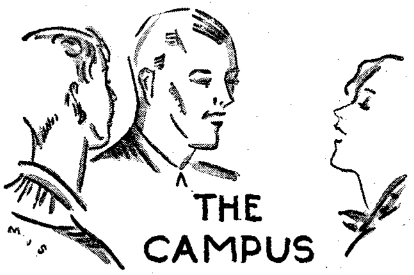
Gentile proposed with regard to the universities: to reduce their number; to grant self-government for administration and regulation of courses of study, so as to enable each university to assume an individual character; to force university life under the central authority, politically, to such extent that, as administered by the Fascists, no individual who was not a Fascist could possibly succeed.

Gentile's first proposition failed. The number of Italian universities instead of diminishing has increased. Gentile divided the universities into three classes: A. Those with State endowments (which alone seemed equal to surviving the stipulations of the reforms); B. Those with an endowment from the local municipal authorities and a small grant from the State; C. The unendowed foundations which had to live from their own resources. The hope that lack of economic resource would compel universities of type B and certain other of type C to close their doors, leaving the field to universities of higher standing, richer and capable of better organization, and paying no better salaries to their professors, faded away, in face of the fact that Italian local patriotism and devotion undertook all the sacrifices necessary to save their long-established traditions. It does not appear that many of the Italian universities have availed themselves of the administrative "autonomy" granted.

ITALY'S LONG LINEAGE OF LEARNING

The first State university in Italy, that of Bologna, was founded in A. D. 1200. Three new universities were opened during 1924: Bari (October 1); Milan (December 8), and Trieste (December 15). Here follows the complete record of Italy's universities as afforded by "The Statesman's Year Book":

State Universities	*Date of Foundation*	*Students*
Bologna	1200	2,935
Cagliari	1626	410
Catania	1434	1,046
Genoa	1243	1,810
Macerata	1290	124
Messina	1549	818
Modena	1678	870
Naples	1224	6,921
Padua	1222	2,714
Palermo	1805	2,519
Parma	1502	589
Pavia	1300	1,953
Pisa	1338	1,742
Rome	1303	5,390
Sassari	1677	261
Siena	1300	415
Turin	1404	2,606
Free Universities:—		
Camerino	1727	278
Ferrara	1391	355
Perugia	1276	365
Urbino	1564	195
University Courses		
(Licei of Aquila, Bari, Catanzaro)	——	264
Total		34,580



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A lazy half hour on deck. Perhaps down into the pool for a salty plunge. Deck tennis or shuffle-board or quoits. More walking, more food, more fun.

And what has become of this gentleman who preferred neither blondes nor brunettes? He spends his evenings dancing holes into those new patent leather pumps. Somehow—even girls are nice—at sea!

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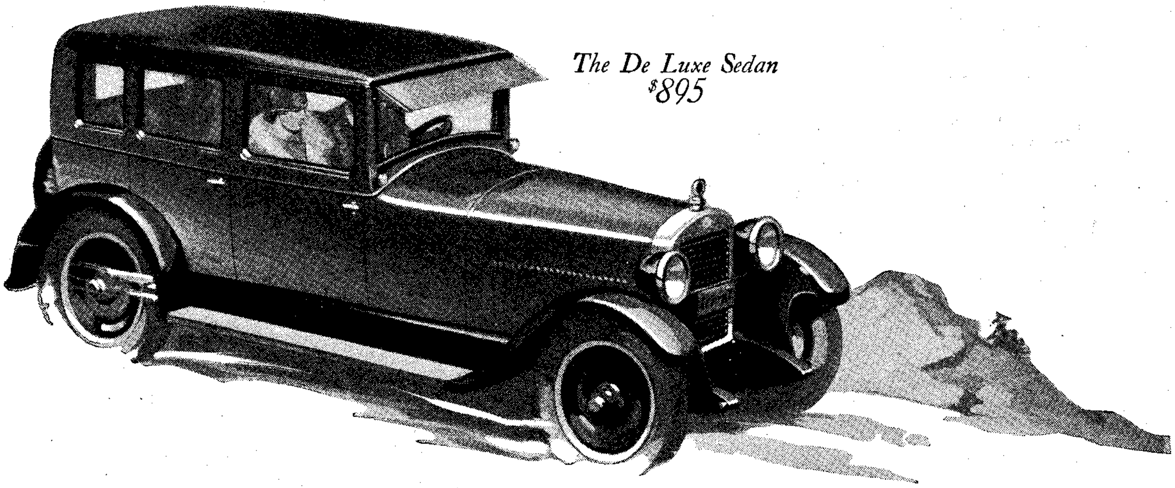

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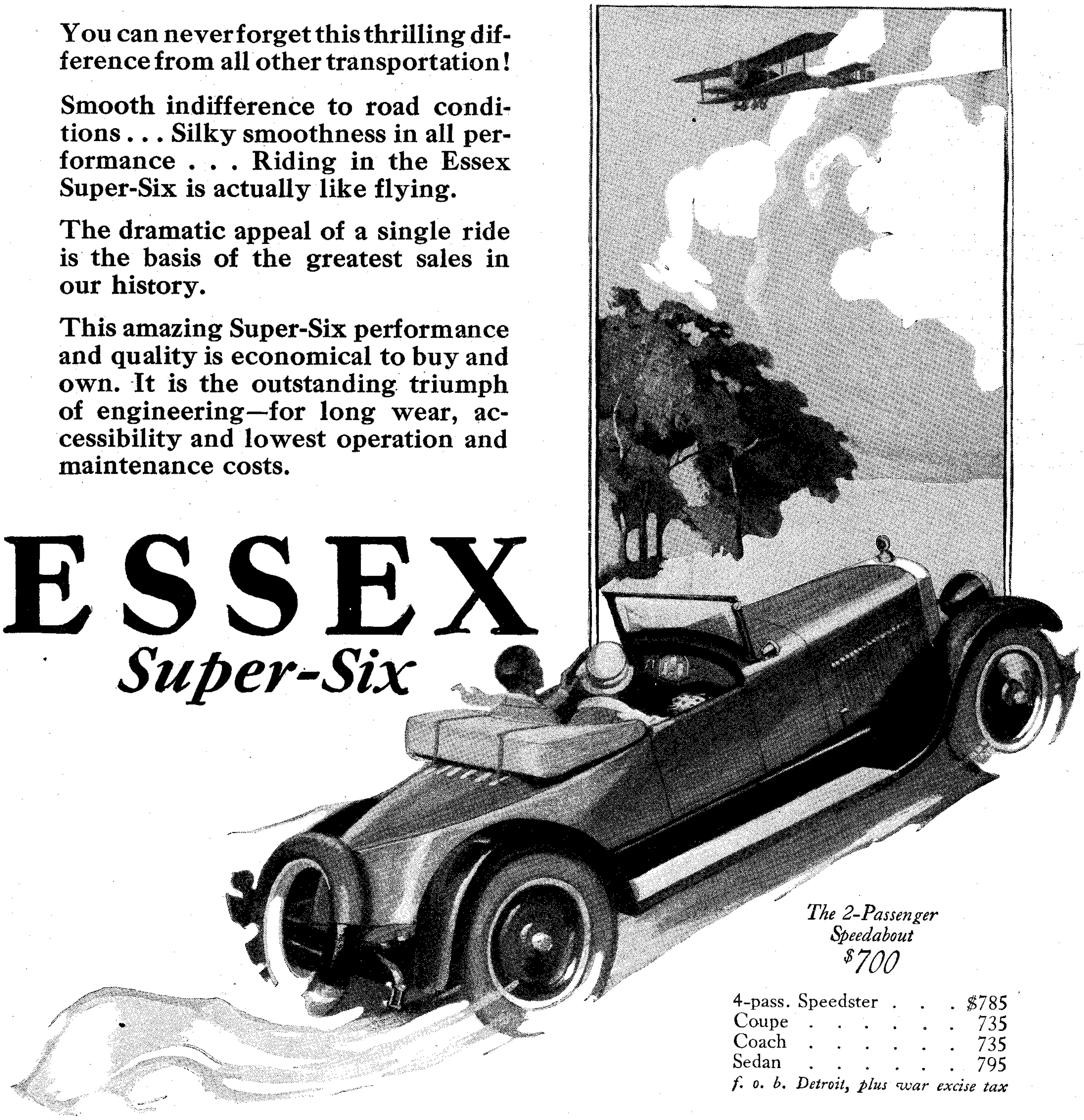

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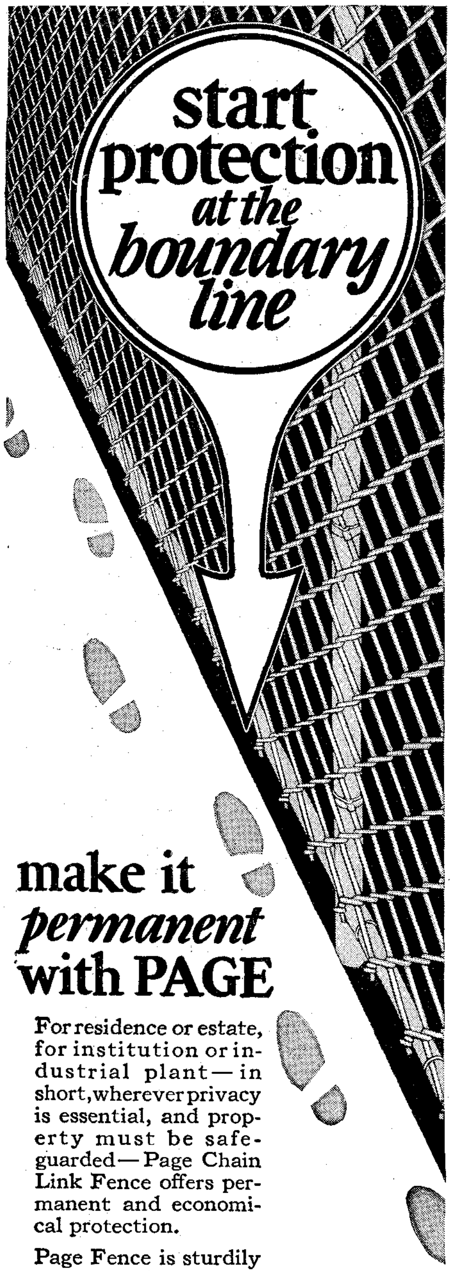

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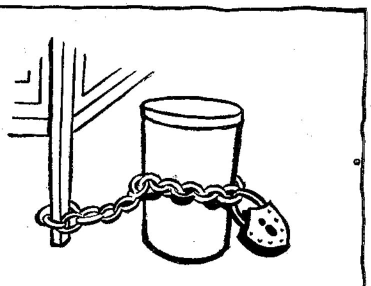
ROME TO BE REBUILT IN A DAY

ROME is bursting through its venerable walls. It shelters a bare million, but in dreams the "Duce" sees it as a city of two, three or four millions. To attain the latter figure Rome is given forty years. "But this latter belief touches the realm of fantasy," says Pierre Chanlaine in *La Comœdia* (Paris), "a dream which, if realized, would not displease us, but one on which it does not seem necessary to linger long." But no such doubts cloud the vision of Mussolini. "Within five years Rome must become the most wonderful city of the world in the eyes of all peoples on the globe," he is reported to have said at the inauguration of Filippo Cremonesi as the first Governor of Rome last December 31. The theater of Marcellus, the Capitol and the Pantheon must have large squares to enclose them, and this will involve the demolition of clustering buildings that themselves have also a history. "Majestic monuments of Christian Rome will be freed from the parisitic constructions which now mar their beauty." The new Governor, elevated from the position of Royal Commissioner of Rome during the previous three years, heard these words:

> "Within five years Rome must appear as a marvel to all the people of the world—vast, ordered, and powerful as it was in the time of the first Empire of Augustus. You will make open squares around the Augusteo Amphitheater, around the ancient Marcello Theater, around the Capitol, around the Pantheon. Everything that has been built around these monuments during the centuries of decadence must disappear. Within five years the Pantheon must be visible from the Piazza Colonna through a wide avenue.
>
> "You will also liberate the masterful temples of Christian Rome from the profane parasitical constructions which now cling to them. Thousands of monuments of our history must stand out in their giant-like solitude. Then Rome will spread out above other hills along the banks of the sacred river even to the shores of the Mediterranean. You will remove from our streets graced by these monuments all this contamination of tramways, but you will give the most modern means of communication to the new city, which will rise in rings around the old one. You will give schools, bath-houses, parks, and athletic fields to the Fascist people who work.
>
> "You, full of sagacity and experience, will govern the city in a spirit mindful of its past and its future."

This program which Mussolini enunciated in brief is expanded by the writer in *La Comœdia*, beginning with the crowded condition of the streets:

> "In some of these streets in the center of the town (I cite haphazardly via Accancio, via dell'Anima, via di Vettina, etc.), two carriages could not pass by each other, and there are naturally no sidewalks. Some of these by-streets, such as the ones which meet the Luigi dei Francesi Square, and such as the via Tor Argentina, even have street-cars. Thus, it is scarcely possible for a pedestrian to slide between without skimming the wall.
>
> "It is necessary also to give the ancient



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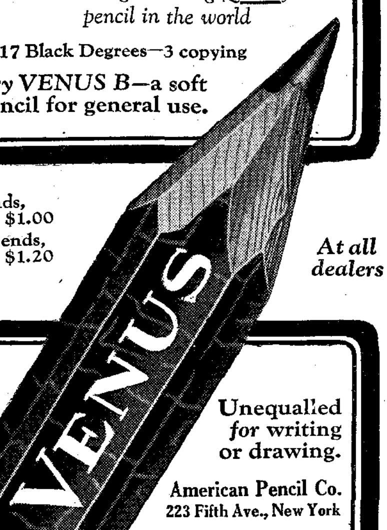

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monuments an aureola of more room, which even according to an expression of Mussolini, 'has been refused to them by the democracy.' In fact, all are suffocated by a girdle of old and sordid buildings so that they can be seen only when one arrives within a few yards in front of them. The prodigious Colosseum, commenced under Vespasian and inaugurated by Titus, can be viewed from no angle except from the Forum. The Pantheon, built by Agrippa in honor of the victory won by Antony over Cleopatra, is buried to such an extent amid the innumerable structures, that it can only be discovered when confronted by it. The Theater of Marcellus—one of the most beautiful monuments of Roman antiquity—has seen itself hidden amid its arcades of sordid stalls. And the Augusteo—the tomb of Augustus—has become a concert hall (I realize that they are classical concerts, but the tomb of an emperor is not indispensable to them), and is so hidden away in the via dei Pontefici, that I took a quarter of an hour to find it. The Roman Forum, which remains, perhaps, as the most curious 'ensemble' of monuments of Latin antiquity—the most moving too—and the Forum of Trajan do not appear to the eye until one is but a few yards away.

"Mussolini, who never overlooks an opportunity to express his admiration for the works of the Romans, owed it to himself to intervene for modifying this state of affairs."

Work has already begun in the sector comprised between the Tiber and via Momentana, we are told, also beyond Porta Pia and Porta del Popolo. Modern buildings are emerging with prodigious rapidity, as are newly paved streets:

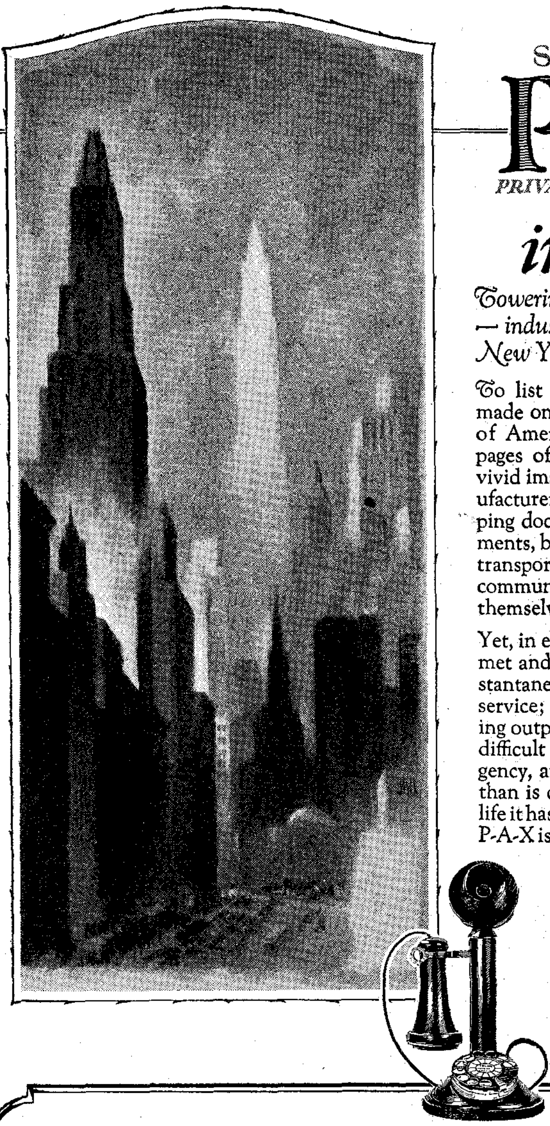
"This extension will be continued in an opposite direction toward Via Ostensie and the sea. Actually Rome is only twenty-five minutes from Ostia by electric railway. An automobile roadway will soon go in a straight line from the basilica of St. Paul to Ostia Nuova, which is to become once more, thanks to the tenacious will of Mussolini, the port of Rome, and which will receive the transatlantic visitors coming from South America. This route, which will serve the port thus created, will skirt part of new Rome."

Then there is the terrifying project of widening the streets:

"Facilitate circulation, which, altho far from attaining the size of Paris traffic, provides constant jams. To this end certain places will be widened—certain streets if necessary—by pitilessly tearing down the annoying buildings. Resort will be had to tunnels for the street-car lines. The tunnel is a civic system of which the Romans are very fond, while awaiting the subway, which they are already considering. Actually, for example, the street-cars which go from via Nazionale to Piazza Mignanelli or to Piazza Colonna pass through a tunnel excavated underneath the Quirinal Gardens.

"Two of the zones of Rome which have particularly heavy traffic circulating through them will be opened up by cutting streets sixty feet wide through them. The street-car tracks which will go on all these new streets will be removed from the narrow streets over which they now have to pass.

"The Capitol Palace and the Theater of Marcellus will be purged of the atrocious ruins which encircle them. The Tarpeian Rock will offer itself to the gaze of the



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IF only someone knew that Mickey *really is* sick—with a parasitic disease as common to dogs as fleas and a hundred times more dangerous.

Affection Cannot Take The Place Of Necessary Care

DO you know the disease which infects most puppies at birth—shortening their lives, spoiling their dispositions and leading to other more serious and often fatal dog diseases?

It afflicts almost all dogs at all ages.

It is worms.

Yet every dog authority knows the remedy. It is sold at all drug stores, at pet shops and kennels. Anyone can administer it easily—Glover's Vermifuge or Glover's Worm Capsules.

You Owe It To Your Dog

Puppies should be treated monthly and older dogs four times a year. Affection cannot supplant this vital care. Dog fanciers, breeders and kennel owners would not be without these approved worm medicines. It isn't fair to your dog to delay this safe and simple treatment.

Watch For These Symptoms

Is your dog's sleep restless? Does he drag his hindquarters? Are his appetite and bowels irregular? Give him Glover's Vermifuge or Worm Capsules at once, according to directions. Then you will have a better and healthier dog.

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These few of Glover's medicines for the remedy and prevention of dogs' most common ills should be in every home that has a dog. Get them from your drug store, pet shop or kennel.

Used for more than 50 years by dog lovers everywhere.

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Glover's Worm Capsules .	65c
Glover's Condition Pills .	65c
Glover's Distemper Medicine	$1.25
Glover's Mange Medicine .	65c
Glover's Digestive Pills . .	65c
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curious. The Capitol Square, which is quite noticeably higher than Piazza Venezia, would be joined to the latter by a stairway which would wind around, on the left, the Victor Emmanuel II monument prior to reaching Via Tor de Specchi. Thus one could go in a more or less straight line from the station to the new town through the boulevard which follows the left bank of the Tiber.

This project would relieve the congestion in Via del Plebiscito, which is atrociously crowded. It would also give to one of the principal arteries of the city, via Cavour, an outlet which it does not have. Moreover, the view which it would provide over the Forum and the Palatine would be of a moving grandeur.

Finally, the technical office of the reconstruction committee, at the head of which have been placed Engineer Settini and Architect Venturi, have the approval of the Fascist Government to the project of a vast girdle of gardens and public squares.

The execution of this plan will give Rome the aspect of a modern as well as a harmonious town—the aspect of a town which, while resolutely trying to progress, maintains a kind of religious cult for the vestiges of its immense past; the aspect of a city of affairs where the time necessary to go from one place to another is economized as much as possible; the aspect, finally, of an agglomeration whose builders have had the praiseworthy care of reconciling hygiene with beauty.

FASCIST HYMN

("YOUTH")

By M. MANNI. Translated by Francis Medhurst

I

Up, my comrades, in your thousands!
March to meet the future bright,
Rank on rank, serene and fearless,
Swift to battle for the right!
Triumphs now the great ideal
Bought with blood from sea to sea;
Brothers all throughout our country
In Italian aims are we.

REFRAIN:

Youth! Ah, youth! Thou lovely thing!
Time of beauty's blossoming!
Fascism doth surety bring
Of our people's liberty.

II

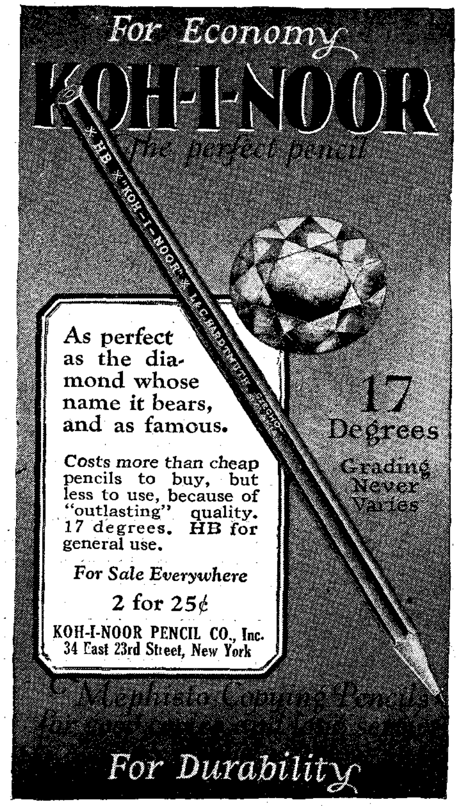
Lo! No longer is our nation
Spurned and humbled in this hour.
To a new life she has wakened
Rich in glory, great with power.
Lift on high the torch resplendent
That shall light us on our way!
Industry and peace shall win us
Perfect freedom in our day.

III

Through long vigils in the trenches
Streamed the bullets' leaden spray
All about the flag we follow
In the thickest of the fray.
Victory shall crown that banner
If like men we play the game.
'Tis our Italy that wills it;
Let us conquer in her name!

IV

Rouse ye, too, O sons of labor!
Your redemption is at hand.
Heed not those who would destroy you
Keep the Red flame from our land.
Tear the masks from all the traitors
Who would forge a chain for toil.
To the stocks with them for planning
Asian plots on Latin soil!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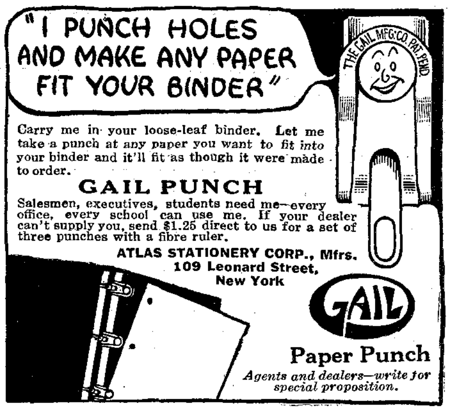
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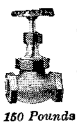

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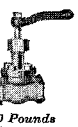

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THE STORY OF MODERN ITALY

(*Condensed from histories and reference works*)

THERE has always been an Italy, since the days before the dawn of history when the pious Æneas was driven by fate to seek the Italian shore. Rome is the oldest, the most glorious, of the capitals of Christendom. And, yet, there was no Italy, that is, no Italian nation as we think of nations, until some fifty or sixty years ago. How did the people of Italy bring into being this new nation? The story is one of the romances of history, and needs to be retold here in the briefest possible form, so that we may know in what manner was builded the Italy which Mussolini is now making over in such amazing fashion.

There have been three Italies: the Italy that was great as the central province of the Roman Empire; the Italy of the Renaissance, at the height of papal power; and the third Italy, the existing Kingdom. Perhaps Mussolini will give us a fourth Italy. We have no space to tell of the successive invasions which, after the fall of the Western Roman Empire in 476, added new ingredients to the population of Italy; or of the rise and fall of kingdoms, duchies, and city States during the centuries that followed; or of the growth and decline of papal power, and the steps by which the Supreme Pontiff of the Catholic Church became temporal sovereign of a State in the heart of Italy with Rome as its capital. A cultural unity became evident in Italy long before political unity.

A little more than a century ago Napoleon conquered Italy and left the Italian people with a little more feeling of nationality, a little more self-respect, and certain practical examples in the field of organization and administration that were never completely forgotten. After the fall of Napoleon the ideals of liberty and nationalism that had flamed forth during the years following the French revolution seemed permanently extinguished. Austria was the real mistress of Italy. In the North, Lombardy and Venetia were under her direct rule. The cities and duchies to the south were under her direct influence. In the Papal States in central Italy Austria's privileged position at the Vatican was well recognized. A reactionary and stupid Bourbon dynasty on friendly terms with Austria ruled the Southern Italian kingdom of Naples and Sicily—officially the Two Sicilies. But in the North the kings of Sardinia of the ancient House of Savoy ruled independently over Piedmont, Savoy, Nice, and the island of Sardinia. Piedmont, with Turin as its capital, was the most important territory on the mainland. This kingdom of Sardinia, or Piedmont, will bear watching.

THE *RISORGIMENTO* UNDER WAY

The *Risorgimento*, or resurrection, of Italy may be said to have begun in these years when nearly all Italy was under the heel of local despots and foreign oppressors. At first patriotic and liberal-minded Italians

Harmonizes with the furnishings of the living room or porch or bedroom.

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Gets rid of messy ashes

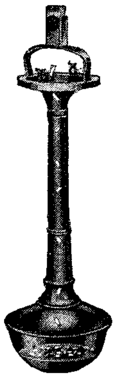
Smokadors are made of durable metal

28 inches high.

Note the snuffer grips—two on each Smokador. They hold forgotten smokes and snuff them out.

Ashes and stubs fall through the bottomless tray and hollow stem down to roomy, air-tight bowl where they can't smolder or smell.

To clean, infrequently, simply unscrew stem and throw out contents of the bowl. No mess. No fuss.



PUTS all ashes, stubs and burned matches out of sight.

If Smokador is bumped into or tipped, the patented roly-poly "Rock-a-by" base brings it back instantly into upright position.

Four years ago, these ashless ashstands were a convenience undreamed of. Today, you see them everywhere—servants of cleanliness and convenience in *smart* homes, clubs, hotels, offices, showrooms, on limited trains and ocean liners.

In many homes *extra* Smokadors are brought out, like card tables, when friends arrive.

With Smokadors around, there are no spilly, messy, smelly ashes to blow or lie about. *And no smoldering forgotten stubs to burn furniture or rugs.* Ashes, stubs and matches fall through the bottomless tray and hollow stem down to the generous-size air-tight bowl, where the stubs cannot smolder or smell.

Smokadors are such a relief! No muss, no fuss.

There is only one Smokador

Don't be misled into taking any but the genuine—look for the name, Smokador, on the match box holder and on the bottom of the bowl. This mark is a guarantee of genuineness, perfect workmanship and material. Sold by the better department stores, furniture stores, sporting goods, office equipment, men's wear, gift shops and other stores that sell smart things.

If your dealer can't supply Smokadors, send the coupon and $10.50 for each Smokador, check or money order ($11.00 if you live west of the Mississippi or $15.00 in Canada). Your order will be filled through your dealer.

Smokador is highly useful in the office or in the showroom. Convenient and sanitary, it keeps ashes off the desk and floor.

There is only one

Pat'd Oct. 27, 1925
Dec. 1, 1925

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Name..

Street............................ ☐ Mahogany ☐ Olive Green
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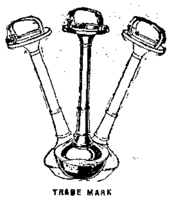
Smokador catalogue folder and name of nearest dealer on request

Patented roly-poly "Rock-a-by" base swings Smokador back into position.

It does not tip over and spill



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grumbled in secret, circulated propaganda and formed secret societies like the famous Carbonari. In some cases there were actual armed insurrections, to be followed by crushing defeat, ruthless reprisals, executions, imprisonments and banishments. One revolutionary movement in 1831 is important in history because it was the occasion of the first flying of the red, white and green tricolor, which later became the Italian flag with the addition of the arms of Savoy. The mild and benevolent Pius IX became Pope in 1846 and made many reforms in the territory he ruled as a temporal monarch. Then came the great revolutionary year of 1848, and Italy shared in the popular outburst that swept over all western Europe.

THE FIRST WAR FOR FREEDOM

The *Risorgimento* was a popular movement, but it was also a creation of a group of mighty leaders: Cavour, the statesman; Mazzini, the agitator; Garibaldi, the warrior-hero; Victor Emmanuel II, who became King of Sardinia in 1849 and gave the new nation a symbol and a rallying point. It was now thoroughly evident that Piedmont must be the nucleus of the new Italian nation and Victor Emmanuel its King. In this revolutionary year of '48 the great cities of northern Italy rose against Austria, and Piedmont, coming to their aid, was swept prematurely into war with the powerful Hapsburg Empire. Austria won decisively in the first campaigns, and again in the spring campaign of '49 which followed an armistice during the winter.

In the meantime strange things were happening in the Eternal City. The Pope had been expelled, Mazzini had set up a Republic, and Giuseppe Garibaldi with his magnetic personality and genius for war was defeating the armies sent by France and Naples to put the Pope back on his temporal throne. But finally by sheer force of numbers the French armies took Rome and restored the Pope. Garibaldi made his romantic escape and fled to America to await a new call. These wars had been disastrous enough, and yet, tho the old régime was again on top, the cause of liberation had been advanced. Italians from all parts of the peninsula had fought and bled together and they knew that they wanted "Italy for the Italians."

YEARS OF RESISTANCE

Now come the years Italians call the *decennio della resistenza*, or decade of resistance. All through Italy the desire for independence was growing. Cavour, who was Prime Minister of Piedmont during all these years, now made his kingdom a more important factor in the circle of European Powers. Piedmont joined Great Britain and France in the Crimean War and a well-equipped Piedmontese Army fought valiantly against Russia in 1855. Thus powerful friends were gained and Austrian oppression was openly aired in diplomatic conferences. Reforms here and persecutions there disturbed the quiet of these peaceful years. Cavour openly favored the expulsion of Austria and the formation of a north Italian kingdom; secretly he desired a united Italy with Rome for its capital. But the defeats of '48 and '49 had shown that Austria was too strong for little Piedmont to fight alone. An ally must be found.

THE *RISORGIMENTO* ACCOMPLISHED

So Cavour maneuvered for an alliance with Napoleon III, now Emperor of the French. Napoleon would make no treaties,

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so Cavour had to be satisfied with a sort of gentlemen's agreement. As a result of this, when Austria technically began the war in 1859, Napoleon's armies fought alongside Victor Emmanuel's. There was a glorious campaign culminating in the famous battle of Solferino on June 24. Then Napoleon III backed out, but Lombardy became part of the Piedmontese kingdom as a result of this brief war. In the meantime the most important cities and districts in north-central Italy (including Tuscany) were throwing off their rulers and annexing themselves to Piedmont. Napoleon III agreed to recognize the annexations if Victor Emmanuel and Cavour would hand over to France the Piedmontese territories of Savoy and Nice. This was done for the sake of united Italy.

Then came even a greater acquisition. Garibaldi went to Sicily with the secret sympathy but without the official approval of Cavour's government. He and his "Red Shirts" speedily conquered Sicily and the south Italian kingdom of Naples in the name of Victor Emmanuel, and the annexation was soon recognized by the European Powers. In the midst of these triumphs in 1861 Cavour died, leaving the work of reorganizing the kingdom to less skilful hands.

Again an ally helped bring new territory to the growing kingdom. An alliance was made with Prussia against Austria, and tho the Italian forces were beaten on land and sea in the war of 1866, Venetia became part of the Italian nation, because Prussia defeated Austria so decidedly at Sadowa. Rome was still missing, and France, for reasons of her own, wanted to keep the Pope in power. But the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War in 1870 called the French forces home. The city was easily taken and in July, 1871, Victor Emmanuel made his formal entry into Rome and declared it the capital of Italy. The fight for unity was won.

ORGANIZING THE "THIRD ITALY"

Now came a task of peace, no less difficult than those of war. These lands with their varying traditions and populations, acquired at different times and in diverse ways, had to be welded into a single nation. The first thing to be settled was the relation between the Kingdom and the Pope. The Italian Parliament adopted the so-called Law of Guaranties which was promptly repudiated by the Pope, but by which the Italian Government considers itself bound. This law recognized the sacredness of the Pope's person, his rights to royal honors, an annuity (which has never been accepted by the Pope), the right to occupy in perpetuity the Vatican and Lateran buildings and gardens, and various rights and dignities. The royal family took up residence in the Quirinal Palace.

The chief task of the successive ministries that held office in the succeeding decades was to put national finances on a sound basis. In this department the conservative Quintino Sella accomplished marvels. But the necessity of paying for past wars, of coordinating long, independent and diverse sections, of developing backward regions, put terrible burdens upon a more or less improverished financial organization. It is sufficient to say that till the end of the century the balanced budget was the exception and not the rule. Other vexing problems had to do with the permanent relation between Church and State and the modernizing of the Army and Navy. On the whole, the solutions reached were satisfactory.

Italy, like other European constitutional

"The wealth of a nation is men

—*not silk, and cotton, and gold.*"

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In 1900 there were 73,000 school teachers in the states of the South served by Southern Railway System, and the appropriation for education amounted to only 90 cents per inhabitant. But in 1924, the appropriation was $8.00 per inhabitant, and the number of trained teachers had increased to 143,000.

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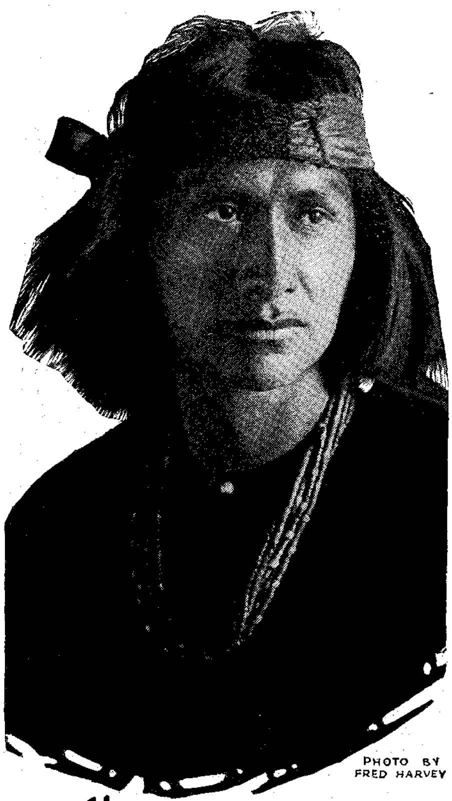

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monarchies governed by a cabinet responsible to Parliament, developed radical political and parliamentary groups, collectively known as the Left; and the conservative groups of the Right. But in Italy, after a few years, altho the leaders of the Left were generally in power, party lines and party principles were confused and ignored in an opportunist struggle for power and place among various shifting groups and dominant personalities. This system or lack of system has been known as the *Trasformismo*. The great political leaders either in power or entrenched behind the scenes down to the outbreak of the World War were Agostino Depretis, Francisco Crispi, and Giovanni Giolitti.

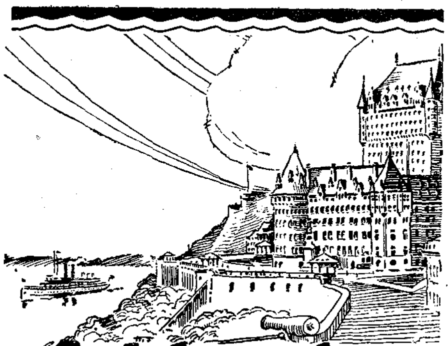
In foreign affairs the chief accomplishments were the renewal of cordial relations with France, a better understanding with England, and—even more noteworthy—community of interest with Germany and Austria that took definite shape in a defensive Triple Alliance, which lasted from 1882 to 1915. At home the economic development of the country went on apace. New railroads were built, agriculture received a new impetus, foreign commerce and shipping were encouraged. Italy began to make use of the power in her mountain streams. Great modern industries sprang up, bringing abundant material prosperity, but also bringing labor-unions and the class struggle. The excess of a population too large to be supported at home began to migrate, especially to America, and the return of their surplus wages became an important financial contribution. As the years went by the old heroes of the *Risorgimento* passed away: Mazzini in 1872, Garibaldi in 1882, and Victor Emmanuel in 1878. King Humbert succeeded his father, reigning until he was assassinated in 1900, and succeeded in turn by his son, Victor Emmanuel III, the present King.

BUILDING A COLONIAL EMPIRE

For many years Italy pursued a non-aggressive foreign policy. But other nations were parceling out the "Dark Continent" among themselves. It was with considerable discontent and resentment that Italy watched the occupation of Tunis by France. Under Crispi Italy acquired African territory between the Red Sea and Abyssinia, an adventure which involved an unfortunate military campaign against Abyssinia in 1896. About the same time a protectorate was obtained over a portion of Somaliland, the extreme eastern corner of Africa. Under Giolitti Italy went to war with Turkey; the result was the annexation of Tripoli and Cyrenaica, in Africa, in 1912, and the occupation of certain islands in the Ægean. Thus Italy acquired a colonial empire.

ITALY AND THE WORLD WAR

When the World War broke out the Triple Alliance was still in force. But Austria's occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina had been disliked by Italy, and it was never forgotten that Austria still held Italian lands in the north. The Government declared itself not bound by the terms of the Triple Alliance, and issued a declaration of neutrality. For a while the country was more or less evenly divided between those favoring continued neutrality and those desiring to intervene on the side of the Entente against Germany and Austria. Italy really helped the Allies by releasing French troops for service on the Marne. The Italian Foreign Minister tried to obtain from Austria, as the price of neutrality, the *Italia irredenta*, the



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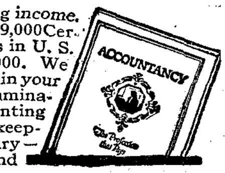

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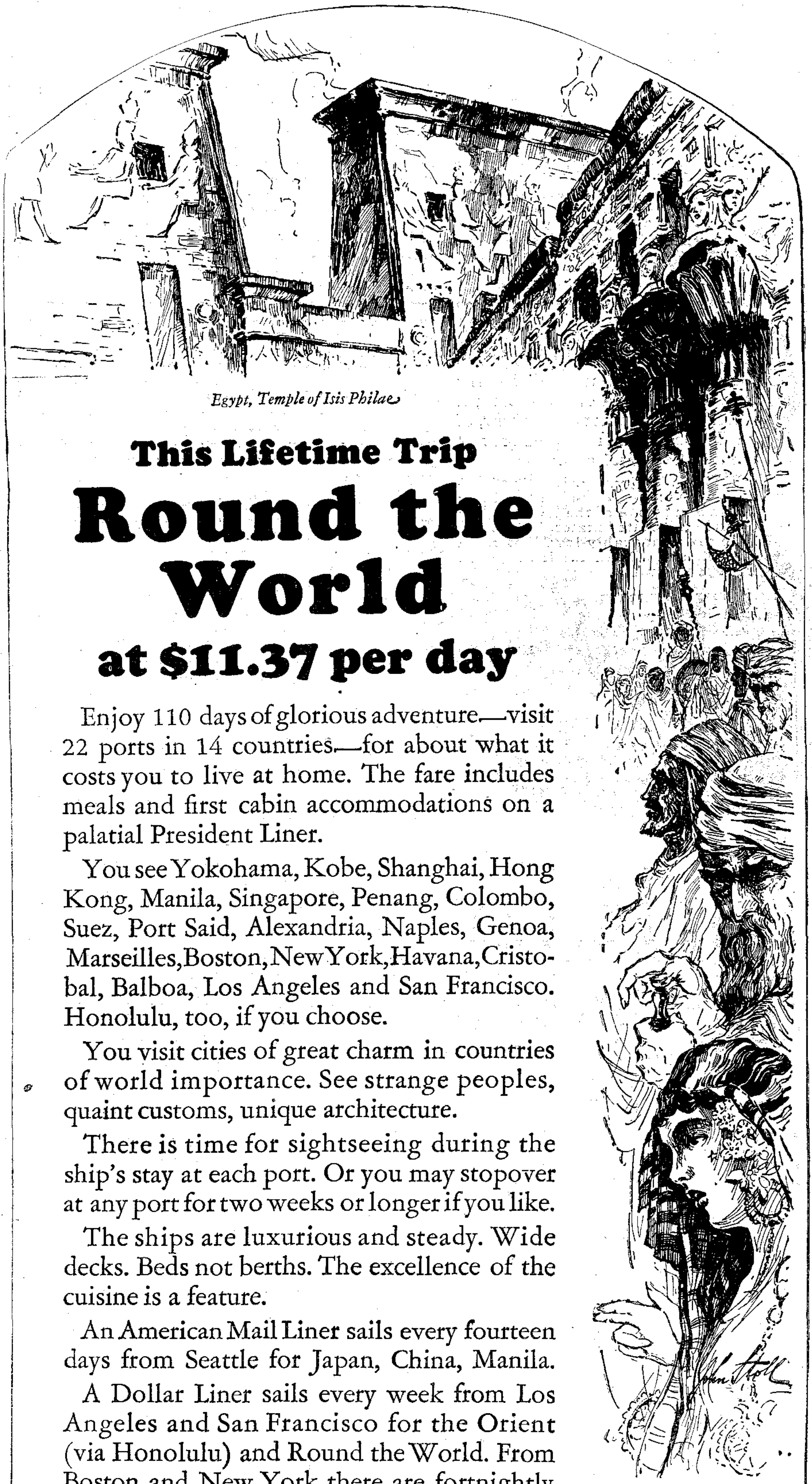
Trentino, Gorizia, and the Dalmatian Islands, peopled by Italians, and the possession of which by Austria prevented Italy from having a natural or defensible frontier. Austria delayed too long. Italy joined the Allies in the spring of 1915 after her territorial demands had been guaranteed by the Allies in the secret treaty of London. The war on the whole was popular. In 1916 Gorizia was taken after months of incessant and sanguinary fighting. Then in the fall of 1917 a great German-Austrian drive beginning at Caporetto nearly destroyed the Italian Army, breaking the front completely and driving the Army back to the Piave River, far too close to Venice, with a loss of 300,000 prisoners and 2,500 guns. Defeatist propaganda in the Army and behind the lines contributed to the catastrophe. But the nation rallied from the disaster. The troops held against further attacks on the Piave line. Diaz succeeded Cadorna in the chief command. New armies were organized. Contingents from the armies of the Allies helped bolster up the morale. The Allied cause may have been saved by Italy's keeping great Austrian armies from joining the German drives on the Western front. When the time came, after vicious enemy drives in the summer had been blocked, an Italian offensive was launched in October, which ended in the complete defeat of the Austrian Army and the surrender of half a million men. This brought about an armistice with Austria on the third of November. The war ended on the Western front on the eleventh.

Italy had put in the field an Army of over five million men. She had lost more than half a million killed and nearly a million wounded, of whom 219,145 were permanently disabled.

SINCE THE WAR

The treaty of St. Germain confirmed Italy's possession of the Trentino, the upper valley of the Adige, the territory around the head of the Adriatic including Trieste and Gorizia, the Dalmatian coast, and the city of Fiume. The exact arrangement about Fiume and the Dalmatian boundaries was left to direct negotiation with Jugoslavia after President Wilson had made his open declaration against Italian possession of Fiume. The poet and warrior D'Annunzio complicated matters by his personal seizure of Fiume for Italy. But an agreement was finally reached with Jugoslavia (after D'Annunzio had been driven out by the Italian Government) whereby Fiume was annexed to Italy, and an adjoining harbor with most of Dalmatia was given to Jugoslavia. Thus Italy received the fruits of victory and the last work of unification was accomplished. The *Risorgimento* was complete.

During the after-war years the Government had to face the difficult problems of demobilization, the restoration of credit, the settlement of war debts, stabilization of the currency, and the reorganization of industry on a peace basis. Giolitti, who had been in the background because of his neutralist tendencies, came back to power. It was an era of industrial reconstruction, of strikes and of violence in connection with labor disputes. In the fall of 1920 factory workers in Milan and the surrounding part of Italy actually took possession of the factories by force. This movement finally collapsed. But the prevalence of such disturbances and Communist propaganda directed from Moscow created the state of mind which made the success of the Fascist movement possible. In the fall of 1922 Mussolini and his Black Shirts marched on Rome and another era in Italian history began.



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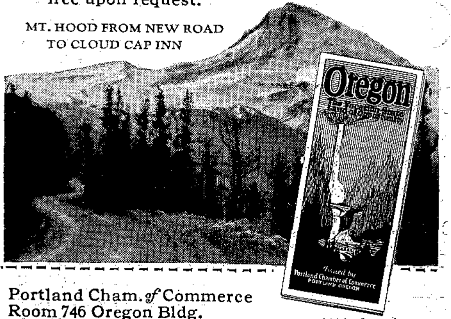
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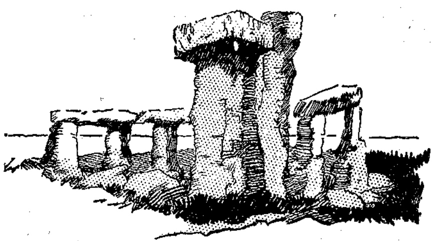

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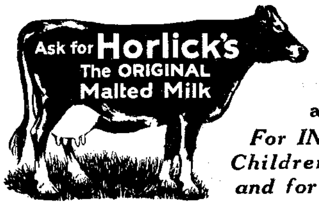

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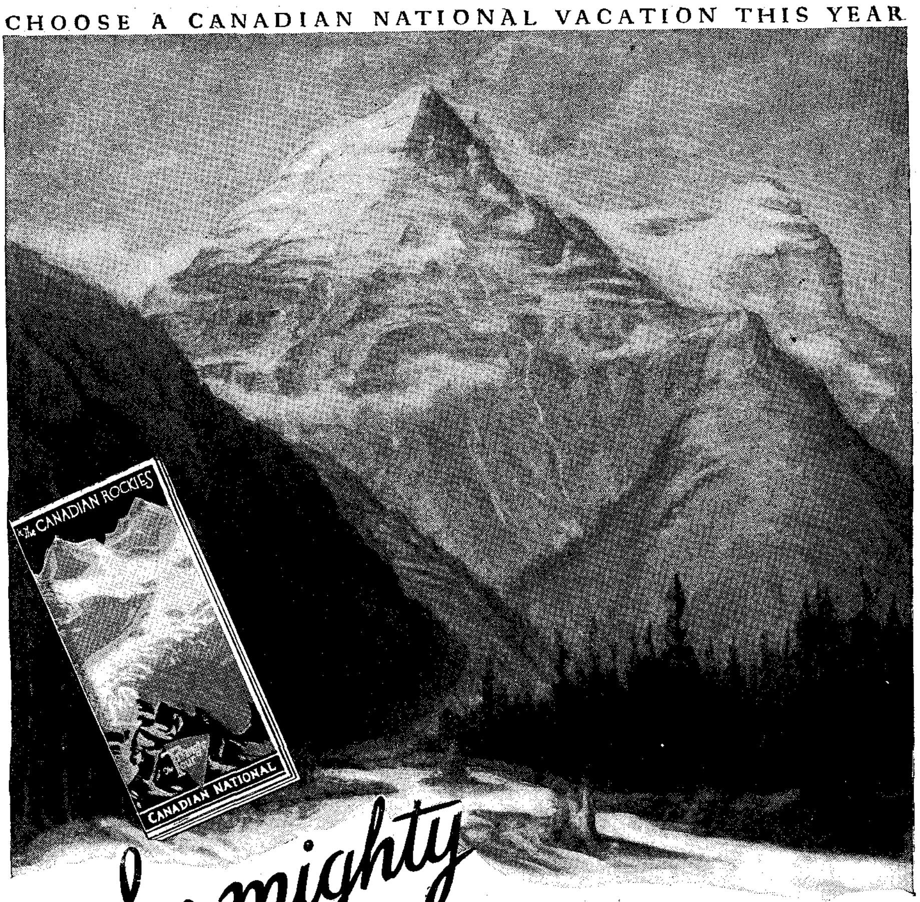

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LITERARY DIGEST readers seeking private institutions of learning will find in our pages between April 9th and September 10th the following Classified Directory containing the names and addresses of some distinctive residential schools; vocational, professional, special schools, and colleges. In the earlier issues will appear supervised summer camps. Advertisements describing these institutions will be found in the first issue of each month from April to September.

You are invited to write for information to any of the institutions in which you are interested. We list only such schools as we believe are under highly trained and public-spirited executives. Our School Advisory Department continues to serve, as it has for many years, our readers, the schools, and camps without fees or obligation. It is necessary for inquirers to give specific information that may aid us in giving prompt service.

Schools for Girls and Colleges for Women

Abbot Academy....Andover, Mass.
Miss Beard's School....Orange, N. J.
Lindenwood College....Box 727, St. Charles, Mo.
National Kindergarten and Elementary College....Box 72, 2770 Sheridan Rd., Evanston, Ill.
Starrett School for Girls....Box 42, 4515 Drexel Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
Walnut Hill School....Natick, Mass.

Boys' Preparatory

Kiskiminetas School for Boys....Box 933, Saltsburg, Pa.
Lake Placid Club School....Lake Placid Club, N. Y.
Peddie Institute....Box 4-P, Hightstown, N. J.

Summer Schools

University of Colorado....Dept. V, Boulder, Colo.

Military Schools and Colleges

Georgia Military Academy....(Near Atlanta), College Park, Ga.

Vocational and Professional

The Bentley School of Accounting and Finance....921 Boylston St., Dept. A, Boston, Mass.
The Curtis Institute of Music....539 Rittenhouse Square, Philadelphia, Pa.
The Sargent School for Physical Education....Cambridge, Mass.
American College of Physical Education....Dept. L. D., 1019 Diversey Parkway, Chicago, Ill.

Technical

Bliss Electrical School....164 Takoma Ave., Washington, D. C.
Chicago Technical College....Dept. D-90, 118 East 26 St., Chicago, Ill.
Colorado School of Mines....Box T, Golden, Colo.
New Mexico School of Mines....Box P-4, Socorro, N. M.

Co-Educational

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Special

Miss Arbaugh's School....Macon, Ga.
Martin Institute for Speech Correction....105 De Witt Park, Ithaca, N. Y.
University Travel Association, Inc....285 Madison Ave., New York City

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ITALY'S SONS IN AMERICA

THE Italian immigrant in process of becoming an American citizen is a very human and interesting person, according to T. A. Daly's view of him in "McAroni Ballads and Other Verses" (Harcourt, Brace & Co.). Mr. Daly has chosen to put his impressions of Italian-Americans into the form of dialect ballads, written in the sympathetic, semi-humorous spirit of William Henry Drummond's ballads of the French Canadian habitant or James Whitcomb Riley's poems of the Hoosier farmer. He also writes good Irish dialect sketches of the same sort, but more than half of his book is devoted to his friends the Italians, as seen through the eyes of Tony McAroni, a fruit pedler. He likes to tell the stories of men like Joe Gessapaleena, who "can't write hees own name," but is impressing his fine Italian hand upon Connecticut's stony farms in such fashion that

Mebbe you, too,
Bayfore he ees through,
Weell read w'at he's wrote an' be glad dat he came.

With special gusto Mr. Daly relates the yarn of "Giuseppe Scalabrart', who's gotta huckster-cart dat he ees push aroun' da streets een deesa town." It appears that Joseph had a lady customer who fell in arrears until her bill amounted to sixty cents; and it looked as if that sum might be a total loss, for the lady put up a sign advertising her house for sale. He rang the bell and asked for his sixty cents, and was told that if he found a purchaser of the house at $4,000 his long overdue bill would be paid on sight.

Eet's nexta morna w'en
He reeng da bell agen;
Da lady com' an' say:
"I want no fruit to-day."
But he say: "Waita, pleass!
Dese fruits no grow on trees;
Com', lady, looka dese!"
Den een hees cart he shows—
Now, w'at you gon' su'pose?—
Een undra pile of rags
Ees old tin cans an' bags,
An' dere ees som' of dese
Dat's full weeth ten-cent piece;
An' some weeth neeckels, too,
An' pennies; an' a few
Weeth feefty, twanty-fi',
An' som' got notes so high
As fi', ten-dollar beel!
He say: "Now, eef you weell,
Pleas', lady, be so kind
To count all dese, you'll find
Four thousand dollar here—
No, notta quite, but near—
You see, I hate like hal
For losin' w'at you owe,
Dat seexty cent, you know,
And so I theenk eet wal
To buy da house mysal'."

Then there is the ballad of the bad Italian boy and the good judge. The author does not say how many Italian boys are going to the bad on the city streets, nor does he sermonize on how the number might be lessened; he simply draws the picture of the scene in court:

At first da boy looks roun' da place,
So like he nevva heard,
But soon he watch da judge's face

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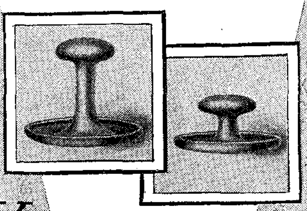

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An' dreenks in evra word.
"My child, would you not like to go
Where dere ees always food,
A gooda home, where you may grow
For be da man you should?"
Da boy mak's swallers een hees throat
As eef he try to speak,
But no wan near could hear a note,
Hees voice eet was so weak.

"Eh? W'at was dat?" da Judge he said.
"W'at deed *you* say, my dear?"
An' den he leaned hees han'som' head
Down close to heem to hear.
I s'pose da boy's so strange, so wild,
He deed not ondrastand;
He only knew dat Judge so mild
Was sure to be hees frand.
An' so hees skeenny arms reached out—
He deed not try to speak—
But, leeftin' up hees leetla mout'
He keesed heem on da cheek!

Oh! hal, my frand, don't be ashame'
For w'at ees een your eye!
Weeth me, weeth all, eet was de same,
We could not halp but cry;
Not tears for dat we was so sad,
But for da joy to find
A leetla boy dat was so glad,
A man dat was so kind!

Humor and pathos are skilfully mingled in "Da Voice de Germans Meesed," recounting how Giuseppe Scalabrella went to the war and lost first an arm, then a leg, but came home with a wonderful voice and a heart full of happy songs.

He nevva chirped bayfore, but now he
don'ta do a theeng
But seet aroun' da house an' seeng, an'
seeng, an' seeng!
"I tal you, Tony, how eet ees," he say to
me today;
"Da firsta battle I am een dey shoot my
hand away;
An' w'en I was een hospital da time eet was
so long,
I could no read, an' so you see I busted
eento song.
I don'ta know de way eet com', but eet's so
easy—See?"
An' den you shoulda hear da happy songs
he seeng for me!

"W'en I am wal agen," he say, "dey said
I could no fight,
But steel I went for more—an' dat's da
time I got eet right!
Dey shoot me een da lefta leg—an' look
da way I am.
But all da time in hospital I seeng my songs,
by dam!
An' evrabody com' an' say: 'How wondraful
ees he!'"
An' den you shoulda hear da happy songs
he seeng for me.

"An' joost bayfore dey sand me home, my
capitan he said:
'I s'pose you theenk da way you're treemed
you might as wal be dead,
But Oncla Sam ees feex eet so he gona find
a trade
For evra crippled soldier, so you need no
be afraid;
You no can deeg da tranch no more, but
steel you should rayjoice
Baycause dose damma Germans deed no
shoot you een da voice!'
Da 'Merican Caruso now, you see, I
gona be!"
An' you shoulda hear da happy songs he
seeng for me.

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Remember that the Fascist, especially the militiaman, must not believe in perpetual peace.

One's country may be served even standing guard over a two-gallon tin of petrol.

If you are punished, you have probably deserved it.

Your comrades are your brothers because they live with you and because they think like you.

Your musket and your uniform have been given you not to spoil in idleness but to preserve for war.

Never say, "It does not matter because the Government pays," because it is you who pay and the Government is one you desire and for which you wear the uniform.

Discipline is the sun of the armies; without it there are not soldiers but only confusion and defeat.

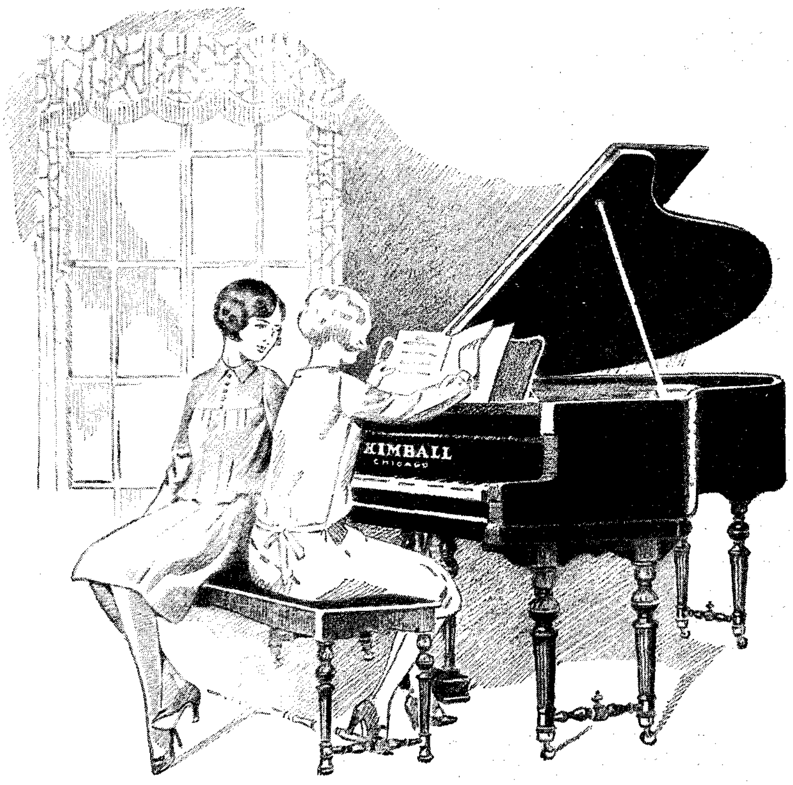
Mussolini is always right.

A volunteer can plead no extenuating circumstances when he disobeys.

One thing must be precious above all —the "Duce's" life.

THE COVER

ANY one who has visited the Italian lakes will recognize with joyful recollections the blues and the yellows of that delightful part of Italy. The little village of Gandria set down at the foot of Monte Brè on the shores of Lake Lugano is represented here, and the background of color is such as is familiar to every Swiss and northern Italian traveler. The house on the right, which could be nothing but Italian, and the foreground showing the women in their outdoor occupation of washing—here are elements that in a way suggest much of the varied picturesqueness of Italy, tho this is but a simple fisher town. The painter, Jean Jacques Pfister, is a native of Switzerland, and began to make sketches of his native land when he was yet a boy. At the age of twenty, however, he set forth for the New World, and traveled across the United States to San Francisco where he began his serious art studies at the Hopkins School of Fine Arts, later returning to Europe to continue in the studios there. Landscape and murals became his field, and in them he has immortalized the grandeur of impressive forms, light and color, typical of our own Far West. When Mr. Pfister established himself in New York, the towering architectural structures imprest him as his native mountains, and the result was a series of New York views. The Adirondacks and the White Mountains have been treated by him, and tho he has immortalized many American scenes he has never forgotten his love for his native scene as this painting, which we offer as an introduction to our Italian number, shows.



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HOW FASCISM IS SOLVING ITALY'S ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

THE FASCIST RÉGIME has been winning golden opinions from business men who, whatever their opinion of Mussolini and his system on its personal, political, and cultural sides, can not help recognizing that a real attempt is being made to solve Italy's formidable economic and financial problems. Such a careful observer as Mr. Constantine E. McGuire declares in his recent book on Italy that as things were going in the after-war years, Italy surely would have been "engulfed in economic chaos" if there had not been a change in governmental machinery and practise. Mr. Thomas W. Lamont of the Morgan banking firm testifies to the clear-cut improvement in the economic and financial life of the nation since Mussolini took hold in 1922. The basic difficulties of the situation are outlined in Mr. McGuire's book, "Italy's International Economic Position" (Macmillan), where he points out that Italy has had an unfavorable balance of trade almost ever since Rome conquered Carthage; that the fiscal years in which the Government has been able to balance its budget have been extremely rare in the life of the modern kingdom; that Italy has not the natural resources to provide for its rapidly increasing population; that since the war Italy has been saddled with a foreign debt equivalent to a fifth of the entire national wealth, and that about a fifth of the annual income of the nation goes to the tax collector. Mr. Lamont, in an article in *The Survey Graphic* for March, calls our attention to the specific problem which confronted the Mussolini Government when it came into power toward the end of 1922:

> Italy seemed to be tottering on the brink below which lay Communism and Bolshevism. The industrial situation had become badly disorganized through an epidemic of strikes, with workers seizing control of the factories, and with wide-spread unemployment. There had been a virtual breakdown of railway and other government services, and of civil and judicial procedure. Municipal administration, as well, was burdened with incompetence and extravagance. The finances of the central government were unsound; government debt was piling up, and the deficits in the Government's budget were increasing to such an extent that an ex-minister of finance, one of the leaders of the party in power, declared at that time that a budget deficit was inevitable for an indefinite number of years.

Within a few months from the accession of the Fascist Government a new spirit became manifest which, when translated into work, produced, as Mr. Lamont notes, "tangible results in the improvement of the economic and financial life of the nation." The record is most striking, we are told, in the field of government finance. An expert student of fiscal affairs was made Finance Minister in 1922. Budgetary deficits were cut down from 17,000,000,000 lire in 1920-21 to about 3,000,000,000 lire in 1922-23, and the improvement continued until the figures for the year which ended last June showed a surplus of more than 2,000,000,000 lire. "The internal public debt has been reduced from 95,544,000,000 lire on June 30, 1923, to 84,750,000,000 lire as of November 30, 1926." Then the debt settlements were made. It might be noted here that Italy's agreement with the United States provides for the payment of $2,042,000,000 principal and $365,000,000 interest in sixty-two years. The agreement with Great Britain provides for the payment of a total sum of 276.7 million pounds sterling to Great Britain by 1988. As Mr. Lamont reminds us, "the whole-hearted support rendered by the Italian people to their Government in its program of government debt-settlement was evidenced by their voluntary contribution of about $3,600,000 toward the first payment to the United States Government." Italy also owes a small bond issue floated in London and the $100,000,000 7 per cent. bonds sold in this country in 1925. The fact that the Government is actually balancing its budget is conclusively proved to Mr. Lamont's mind by the fact that it has reduced its debt during these last two and a half years. Government bonds, both internal and external, are going up in price, indicating the rising credit of the Government. The Government is backing the Bank of Italy in opposing currency inflation. Bank-note circulation representing loans to the Government has been reduced by more than a billion lire since November, 1922. Recently the Bank of Italy was made the sole bank of issue of the country, and the notes of the Bank of Naples and the Bank of Sicily are being retired. Total note circulation for commercial needs has been expanding a little recently, but the bank authorities have been increasing the rediscount rate to check inflation. The Government has taken very decided measures for reducing its own debt to the Bank of Italy. A rather sensational step was the forced conversion last fall of short-term Treasury bonds and bills into a 5 per cent. loan called the Lictorial Loan, issued at 87½ per cent. Count Volpi, Minister of Finance, has explained that Italy has such a mass of Treasury bonds, amounting to about 27,000,000,000 lire, that "when they fell due they had to be paid by emitting new Treasury bonds," and with the growing commercial demand for money the Government was faced with the alternative of forced conversion or raising the interest rate on new bonds as issued. According to Mr. Lamont, "this conversion will result in an increase in the principal amount of the internal debt of slightly more than three billion lire, but the Government gains the advantage of covering all debt maturities prior to 1931."

Such figures may make dull reading but, says Mr. Lamont, they spell the record of Italy's advance in the last four years "from industrial strife, unemployment, and breakdown of productivity, to a hard-working, well-employed, and productive nation; from dangerous government deficits and huge annual increases in national debt to budget surpluses and reduction in national debt: all this has been the record of Italy's progress in economic and financial fields."

Before leaving the subject of Italian public finance, we might note the progress toward stabilization of the lira in the world's money markets. A glance at the record shows us that the lira (gold value 19.3 cents) actually went to a premium in 1914 after the outbreak of the war, but fell rapidly with Italy's entrance into the war, dropping to 11 cents by the summer of 1918, rising to 15 cents with the Allied victory in the autumn, then dropping like a plummet during 1919 to a record low of 3½ cents at the end of 1920. Since then it has fluctuated gently between 3½ and 5½ cents, holding close to a four-cent level since the advent of Fascism. As we go to press there has been an upward movement to nearly five cents, the highest level since 1923.

The recent steadiness of the lira in the foreign exchange market is attributed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York in its current *Guaranty Survey* "to a certain amount of confidence attendant upon the announcement of the Government's fiscal policy, to the improvement in the foreign-trade situation, which started in the latter part of 1926 and which has continued during January and February of the present year, and to rumors of early Italian financing in the American market." That the Italian Government's present fiscal policy will be continued is proved, according to this authority, by the recent official reaffirmation by the Cabinet of the following program:

(a) Constant endeavor to improve the gold value of the lira;
(b) A gradual reduction of the note circulation affecting, in

the first place, the notes issued in respect of advances to the Treasury;

(c) A steady increase of the gold reserve against the notes outstanding; preservation of the budget balance and surplus;

(d) Organization and development of all the sound national productive forces;

(e) Rejection of all artificial means of exchange stabilization.

Now let us return to Mr. Lamont's article to note his observations about improved industrial and agricultural conditions. Naturally, he says, production has increased as a result of the practical abolition of strikes, which in 1920 involved the loss of 14,000,000 working days in agriculture and 16,500,000 working days in industry. To-day, the Italian farmer is said to be "hard at work producing large crops." What these crops are is stated on page 57. A brief description of Italian industry may be found on the same page. We may here note Mr. Lamont's assertion that Italian industry is now being put on a sound basis and that manufacturers in particular have made great strides in the last four years. "Italy, for instance, now stands second among the countries manufacturing artificial silk (rayon)." Italian engineering technique has surpassed itself, we are told, in development of motor-cars and airplanes.

In this connection, it is interesting to note the recent New York *Sun* dispatch from London citing figures made public by Under Secretary for Air Balbo of Italy, indicating that Italy is now one of the most formidable of the world's air Powers, with a total of 2,797 machines, including 865 bombers. Nearly half of these planes apparently have been constructed during the last two years. Mussolini, we are told in this dispatch, is his own Air Minister and "he has sought to increase public interest in aeronautics by encouraging some of the most noted of the Italian airmen to undertake perilous and spectacular flights, and it was under his stimulus that the successful bid was made last year for the Schneider cup."

Particularly worthy of notice, to take up the thread of Mr. Lamont's article again, is Italy's hydroelectric development, which dates back about ten years:

> Not possessing coal, Italy has had every incentive to develop its large water-power reserves, one of the country's most important natural resources. The results achieved are attested by the fact that hydroelectric plants supplied Italian industry with 6,900,000,000 kilowatt hours of electric energy in 1925, as compared with only 1,700,000,000 kilowatt hours in 1913. Those Americans who have aided in the financing of these developments can see the tangible results of their investments. It is estimated that the increase in the supply of hydroelectric energy from 1913 to 1925 is equivalent to a saving in coal consumption of over 6,200,000 tons of coal annually, which Italy would otherwise have had to import.

When Mr. Lamont has asked returned travelers what has most caught their attention among changes in Italy in the last

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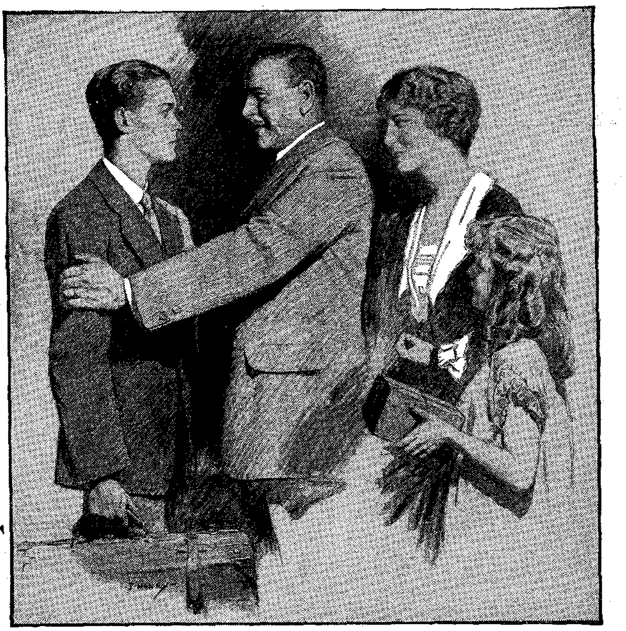

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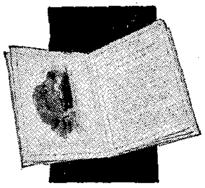

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

four years, the most frequent answer has been, "Now the trains run on time"—

> This is but the outward evidence of an increasing operating efficiency permeating all railway operations. The Italian Government owns some 10,248 miles of standard-gage railways, which represent about 80 per cent. of the total railway mileage in Italy. Since the present Ministry came into power in 1922, such rate increases and operating economies have been effected, that there was a surplus of 175,000,000 lire in the railway accounts in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925, in comparison with a deficit of about 1,258,000,000 lire in the year ended June 30, 1923. The Government has been pursuing plans for the electrification of some 4,000 miles of its lines, of which 900 miles are now in operation using hydroelectric power.
>
> In the United States, railroad car-loadings are considered one of the best indices of industrial activity. The tonnage carried by the Italian government railways has increased from 54,000,000 tons in 1923–24 to approximately 65,000,000 tons in the year ended June 30, 1926, the record to date.

But one of the most amazing material developments in post-war Italy is not touched on by Mr. Lamont, and that is the rapid expansion of the Italian merchant marine. According to a writer on the shipping page of the New York *Herald Tribune*—

> The rise of Italy as a maritime Power is by far the most spectacular advance of any nation in recent years. Inspired by the driving force of Mussolini, the various Italian lines operating between New York and Naples have risen from a position of comparative obscurity to one of the foremost positions among the merchant-marine Powers. With the completion of ships now under construction, this country will completely dominate the South Atlantic trade lanes between New York and Naples.

After the Fascist revolution, Admiral Ciano took charge of the Italian merchant marine. It seems that, as stated in a New York *Times* article, "Italy had at the outbreak of the war 949 steamships with a gross tonnage of 1,541,820 and 4,773 sailing-vessels, with a gross tonnage of 417,822; it held eighth place in the world's shipping." Admiral Ciano proceeded to win the confidence of both workers and employers in both shipping and shipbuilding. As a consequence, "the merchant marine reached, on December 31, 1925, 3,157,381 gross tons, climbing into sixth place, being topped only by England, the United States, Japan, France, and Germany." In shipbuilding surprizing results were obtained. Favorable legislation gave a new impetus to the industry. The effect is shown by the fact that whereas in the year 1918 Italy built thirteen ships of 66,823 tons, at the end of last September, forty ships were under construction in Italian shipyards with a tonnage of 278,764. In particular:

> Italian shipyards are building some of the world's largest and most modern ships and are specializing in motor-driven vessels. Recently at Genoa there was launched the *Augustus* of 33,000 tons, the largest vessel of the Italian merchant marine.

Italy has been heavily subsidizing her ocean shipping lines, making a distinction between the "indispensable" and the "useful." "The first, intended especially to bind the islands and colonies to the homeland, is subsidized at a cost of 125,555,000 lire; the second, designed for ports with which, for many reasons, especially economic, it is necessary to retain regular relations, is subsidized according to a sliding scale, beginning at 65,710,000 lire." Only recently it has been stated in the New York press that subsidized Italian steamship lines in the Mediterranean have been arranging for a $12,000,000 loan from J. P. Morgan and Company for the purpose of constructing steamships. Other dispatches tell of the intention of the Navigazione Generale Italiana to build two new 45,000-ton vessels rivaling the *Aquitania* and the *Olympic*. Captain Ruspini, President of the Italia-America Shipping Corporation, asserts that Italy has become, in terms of tonnage constructed, the second ship-building nation of the world. But according to Lloyd's Register of Shipping, Germany's recent advance in shipbuilding makes that country second and Italy third.

A new development in the field of transportation in Italy is the Government's encouragement of motor toll roads, or *autostrade*. A private company builds and maintains the roads with government aid in taking the lands necessary for the right of way, and in some cases financial assistance, and charges a toll with the idea of eventual amortization and the turning over of the property to the Government. These roads have already been constructed between Milan and the Italian lakes, and a system is planned which will reach from Milan to Venice to the Riviera and southward the whole length of Italy to the Straits of Messina. United States Consul Henry R. Brown, writing in *Commerce Reports*, published by the Department of Commerce, says that "with a general improvement in the economic status of industry and trade in this country, and with good roads from Paris, Rome, Nice, and Trieste to Milan, this *autostrade* should become very important and prove a good investment."

Italy's heavy burden of taxation has already been alluded to. An article in *Commerce Reports* calls attention to the fact that "within the last few years Italy has effected an extensive simplification and reorganization of its tax system":

> The extraordinary war and post-war levies have been abolished. The direct taxes have been reduced, with alterations,

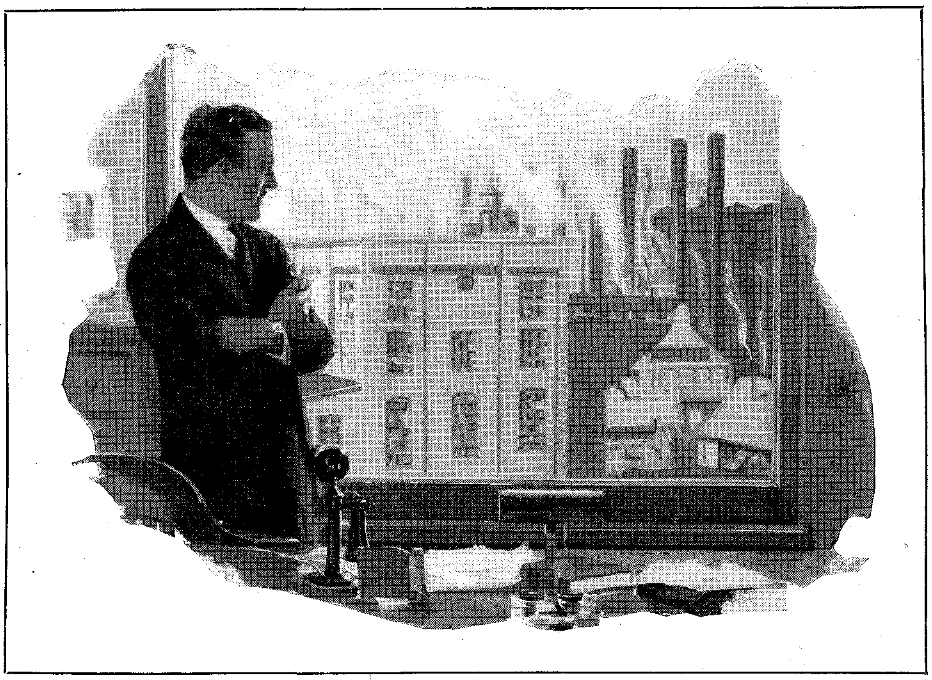
to the three original levies on income from land, buildings, and movable wealth, and upon these there has been superimposed, in the case of individuals, a complementary income tax with progressive rates.

The tax of 15 per cent. on dividends has been abolished, but such revenue is subject to the complementary tax when the holder is resident in Italy. Premiums of emission (*sovraprezzo*), on new issues of shares, and foreign loans have been exempted from the tax on movable wealth (*ricchezza mobiliare*).

Italy's "unfavorable" balance of trade, which simply means that she buys more abroad than she sells, and so is constantly a debtor of other nations, is mentioned on page 56. Here is a serious problem for the Government in its effort to put the country on its financial feet. Various efforts and suggestions are being made, and altho there has been some improvement lately, such an authority as our commercial attaché at Rome, Mr. H. C. MacLean, finds the solution still far distant. He says, in the final paragraph in a long article in *Commerce Reports:*

> Altogether it must be concluded that the unfavorable situation of Italy's trade balance is caused, not by unnecessary purchases of luxuries, but rather by the country's poverty in foodstuffs and industrial raw materials. With respect to the former, the Government has been conducting an active campaign for increasing wheat production through the use of better seed, larger quantities of fertilizers, and improved methods of cultivation, and somewhat has already been accomplished in this direction; at best, however, it is hard to see how large imports can be avoided. As for the industrial raw material, systematic effort is now being made to discover new mineral deposits and to utilize more effectively those already known; while this effort is praiseworthy, it will probably yield but little in the way of practical results, for imported raw materials may be cheaper in the long run than those produced locally under unfavorable conditions. As the country's water-power resources are further developed, it may be possible to reduce imports of coal, but so far the experience has been that this development has only kept pace with the growing demand for electric power resulting from the expansion of industry, so that here again it is problematical whether a large saving can be effected. Last, but not least in importance, is the standard of living in Italy, a large section of which has been decidedly backward. This is on the upgrade, and the mass of the people now demand far more than they did even a comparatively few years ago when they were content with bare necessities. This tendency to consume more is a natural one which can hardly be checked, and altogether there seems to be no basis for expecting that Italy will be able radically to change the situation of its balance of trade through reduced imports.

This difficult situation is also recognized and discust at considerable length by Mr. McGuire in his careful study of "Italy's International Economic Position." But he does not find a solution absolutely impossible. True, he does not see how Italy can possibly curtail her imports of the foodstuffs needed by her people, of raw materials needed by her manufacturers, and of the comparatively small amount of



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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

essential manufactured goods. Nor does he see how Italy, with her limited domestic resources, can export greatly increased quantities of manufactures. He thinks that Italy might expand exports relatively to imports, while greatly increasing both, by laying a greater emphasis on quality production, but here possibilities are limited by inadequate and uncertain markets, and especially by the tariff walls erected in many countries in recent years.

We are reminded that Italy is not only buying more than she sells, but is paying a tremendous interest account on debts to foreign countries. If the trade deficit remains about where it has been in recent years, "the total external obligations to be met would run in excess of two billion gold lire annually—600 to 800 millions on debt account, and roughly one and a half billions on account of the commodity deficit."

If markets can be found it may be possible to reduce the trade deficit by 50 per cent., but that would still leave a billion and a half gold lire to be met by what is called "service income." By this term economists mean such items as remittances from Italians living abroad, from the tourist trade, and from shipping, etc. These earnings can not be estimated with any degree of accuracy, but they do exist. Limitation of Italian immigration to the United States is bound to cut down the income from the first source, and the earnings from shipping and the like do not bulk very large in the total, nor, in Mr. McGuire's opinion, "is there much reason to believe that they will register any significant growth in the next decade or so; the return of Germany as a factor in ocean transportation, and the severe competition in general, militates against any substantial expansion of Italy's earnings in this connection." Mr. McGuire makes a hasty estimate on the basis of incomplete statistics since 1923, that the total service income might reasonably be made to reach a total of about a billion and a half gold lire, or just enough to balance the minimum trade and interest outgo. So he reaches the mildly hopeful conclusion that, "if political and economic stability can be maintained over a considerable period of years, and before developments occur which would affect adversely either export trade or the volume of earnings from services, it is possible that Italy may be able to meet the obligations which she has assumed."

It is the conscious, or instinctive, or even unconscious response of Italians to the recognition of their difficult economic position that in Mr. McGuire's opinion explains their acquiescence in the fundamental policy of Fascism "which contemplates the fusing of all the material and psychic forces of the nation into a single dynamo of production."

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

April 6.—Premier Baxter of the Province of New Brunswick, Canada, introduces a bill in the provincial Legislature for government control and sale of liquor. The bill makes the illegal buyer of liquor equally as guilty as the illegal seller.

A motion to abolish the oath of allegiance to the King required of members of the Dail Eireann of the Irish Free State is rejected by a vote of 47 to 17.

April 7.—Suspected of being the headquarters for the dissemination of Bolshevist propaganda among the Cantonese Armies, and of being a storehouse of munitions for use in the anti-foreign uprising, the headquarters of the Russian-Soviet Consulate-General at Shanghai is put under guard by the Shanghai Municipal Council.

April 8.—Chinese snipers fire on a party of Japanese in Shanghai and seriously wound one marine.

April 9.—The Russian-Soviet Government recalls the Chargé d'Affaires from Peking as a protest against the raiding of the Soviet Embassy at Peking by the Northern Chinese authorities.

The British destroyer *Veteran* returns the fire from Chinese forts at Chushankwan, in the lower Yangtze Valley, and demolishes a portion of the forts. The Cantonese northward advance toward Tientsin, and Peking is repulsed by Northern forces on two fronts—along the Tientsin-Pukow railway and on the Grand Canal, to the east.

Ambassador Sheffield presents a note to the Mexican Foreign Office in Mexico City, requesting the capture and punishment of the assassins of Fred C. Combs, of St. Louis and Cincinnati, who was tortured to death by Yaqui Indians on April 2.

Premier Poincaré announces that the French Government has a surplus of 576,286,000 francs, or more than $23,000,000, above all obligations for the first three months of 1927, and that he proposes to utilize the entire sum to raise the pay of State employees.

April 10.—Mayor Fessenden of Shanghai places responsibility for the anti-foreign uprising in China on Russian-Soviet influence.

The Russian-Soviet Government announces that it will not employ repressive measures to exact redress for the raid on the Soviet Embassy in Peking, but demands the release of all employees of the Embassy arrested, and the return of all documents taken away.

April 11.—Identical notes of protest over the recent outrages against foreigners in Nanking are presented to the Cantonese authorities by the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France, and Italy. The notes demand punishment of the rioters, an apology, and a written promise to refrain from violence against foreign lives and property.

Tito Zaniboni, former Socialist Deputy in the Italian Parliament, is placed on trial in Rome on a charge of plotting to kill Premier Mussolini on November 4, 1925.

April 12.—Following raids on labor-union halls in Shanghai by the moderate wing of the Cantonese political organization, a general strike is called by the labor unions. The strike to be effective throughout the international settlement as well as in the city.

documents seized by Northern troops the recent raid on the Soviet Em-ssy in Peking are reported to show at the Soviet Government had anned to stir up military activity ainst Marshal Chang Tso-lin, the anchurian war-lord.

nteen missionaries, all American tizens, issue a formal statement in anghai charging that the Nanking trages of March 24 were officially couraged by the Cantonese leaders.

DOMESTIC

6.—The *Santa Maria*, the seaplane in hich Com. Francesco de Pinedo flew ross the Atlantic Ocean on his four-ontinent trip through the air, is accientally burned at Roosevelt Dam, rizona.

thew Woll, Vice-President of the merican Federation of Labor, submits Magistrate Corrigan of New York ity, testimony alleged to have been iven by Communist and left-wing aders of the fur strike in 1926 that they ad bribed New York police not to terfere with the strikers.

een workmen are killed and six are njured by an explosion at the refinery f the Producers and Refiners Corporaion at Parco, Wyoming.

l 8.—Isadore Sapiro and Samuel lencher, of the defunct joint board of he New York Fur Workers' Union, eny in a hearing before Magistrate oseph E. Corrigan that they had ribed New York police during last ear's fur strike.

v. Alvan T. Fuller, of Massachusetts, eceives requests from Labor Members f the British Parliament and from orkers' organizations in Germany and Switzerland that Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, the two radicals onvicted of murder committed seven years ago, be released.

il 9.—Judge Webster Thayer pronounces the death sentence on Sacco and Vanzetti, convicted of murdering a paymaster and his guard at South Braintree, Massachusetts, in 1920.

l. Edward Davis, military attaché at the American Embassy in Mexico City, is recalled to Washington to report on the loss of official documents and on the spurious documents given to President Calles to provoke trouble between the United States and Mexico.

il 11.—The United States Supreme Court reverses the United States Circuit Court of Appeals of the Seventh Circuit, and holds that the Bedford Cut Stone Company of Indiana and twenty-three other similar corporations are entitled to relief by injunction from boycott by the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America.

epresentative Roland D. Sawyer introduces a resolution in the Massachusetts Legislature calling for the appointment of a commission to investigate the Sacco-Vanzetti case and determine whether the two men have had a fair trial. Meanwhile appeals against the death sentence imposed on the two men continue to reach Governor Fuller.

ril 12.—A tornado kills 62 and injures about 150 persons at Rock Springs, Texas, and kills 5 in eastern Oklahoma.

r. Alejandro Cesar, the Nicaraguan Minister to the United States, reports the "complete defeat" of the Sacasa Liberal Army, while Dr. T. S. Vaca, American representative of the Liberal chief, charges that "American marines are conscripting men for the Diaz Army, and are actually engaged in military operations short of actual duty on the firing-line."

"—the candy dentists recommend"

Safe for tiny teeth

"This is the only kind of candy I like my own children to have," the dentist told the mother.

"These little Life Saver mints are much better for tiny tots. Try the Wint-O-Green flavor. Children love it."

* * *

Every growing child craves sweets. Active little bodies demand sugar. But children's candy must be pure—and they should not overeat. Life Savers, the little candy mints with the hole (life saver shape) answer this problem in just the right way. They are china-hard and deliciously flavored.

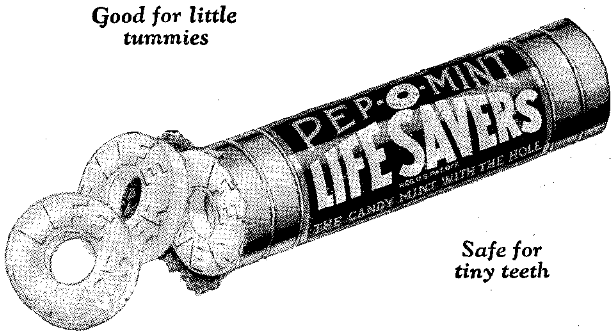
This means that Life Savers are eaten slowly. Children suck them to make these wonderful flavors last longer. Little tummies are not upset. And Life Savers are kind to tiny teeth.

They're safe and wholesome. You may conscientiously be generous with Life Savers for they are the ideal candy for little folks.

Six flavors are displayed at all good stores: Pep-O-Mint, Wint-O-Green, Cinn-O-Mon, Lic-O-Rice, Cl-O-Ve, and Vi-O-Let. Five cents a package.

Good for little tummies

P. S.
Have you tried LIFE SAVER FRUIT DROPS? Three refreshing flavors—Orange, Lemon and Lime. 5c a package.



Safe for tiny teeth

THE ▾ SPICE ▾ OF ▾ LIFE

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Poisoned Dagger.—He—"The man who married Ethel got a prize."

She—"What was it?"—*Life.*

Rah for Cal's Economy.—

MRS. COOLIDGE IS WEARING
GOWNS LONGER.

—*Indianapolis paper.*

First Aid.—In a contemporary a doctor tells readers what to do when run down. The best thing is to take the car's number if possible.—*Passing Show.*

A Ribbon and a Smile.—Husband—"That is a pretty sash for your new dress."

Wife—"Silly! That's the dress."—*Cassell's Magazine.*

Her Swan Song.—Miss Helen of Butler sang two beautiful and appropriate selections, after which she was taken to the Parker cemetery for interment.—*Pennsylvania paper.*

Fame for Some Bacteriologist.—The news that lipsticks carry microbes doesn't seem to have imprest the public much. Now, if it could be proved that microbes carry lipsticks—*Life.*

Out to the Cruel World.—Prison Warden—"You are to leave here to-day."

Prisoner (who has been very comfortable)—"Heavens . . . what have I done wrong?"—*Brummer (Berlin).*

Got Started, Couldn't Stop.—Believed to have been worrying over his approaching trial on a liquor charge, John, 60-year-old Issaquah tailor, shot and killed himself, then set fire to his home.—*Seattle paper.*

Pathetic Handicap.—Rich Little Girl (seeing some poorly cared for children go by)—"Poor little things! They can have no nurses—only mothers."—*Boston Transcript.*

Golden Opportunity.—"By the way, I met Dupont. His wife is very hoarse and can't sing."

"Oh, what about inviting them both to dinner to-night?"—*Pêle Mêle (Paris).*

Job for Don Juan.—

SALESMEN

We have an opening for 3 men; must have ability to handle beauties assigned to him.—*Ad in the Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Angel Footprints.—A contractor who profest to be fond of children became very angry because some little fellow stept on a new pavement before it was dry.

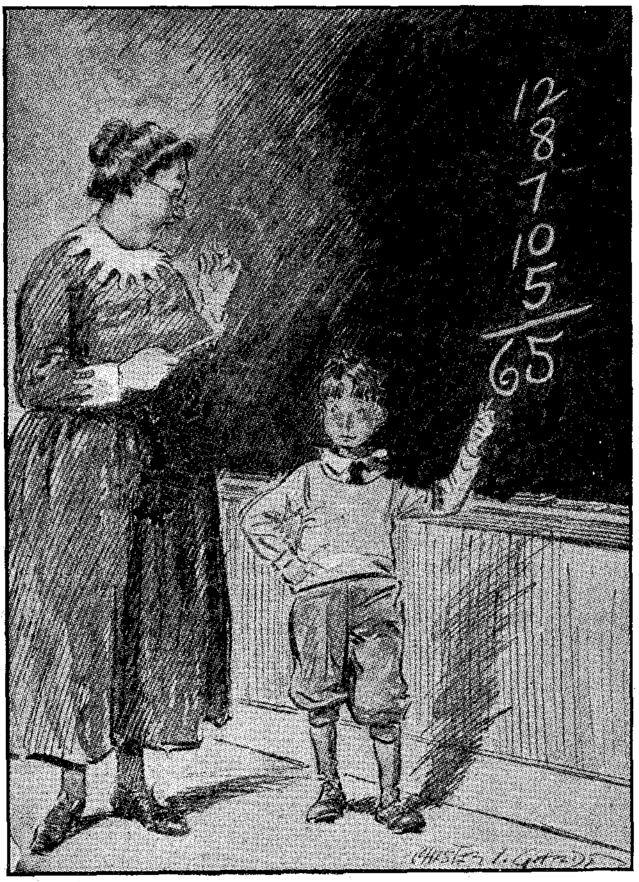
His wife rebuked him. "I thought you loved children," she said.

"I do in the abstract, but not in the concrete," he replied.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Free from Book L'arnin'.—WOMAN Wanted for Traveling Position. Must be entirely unincumbered with high-school education.—*Ad in a Jackson (Miss.) paper.*

Can't Lose.—"Has putting in that lunch counter helped your business?" asked Jones of the druggist.

"Well, it has about tripled the sale of indigestion tablets," he replied.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*



THE NIGHT CLUB WAITER'S SON
ADDS UP A COLUMN OF FIGURES

—*Judge.*

Call the S. P. C. A.—"Willie, if you don't go to bed this instant, Papa's going to tell you a bedtime story."—*Yale Record.*

Pardonable Reticence.—

MAN, SUICIDE, REFUSES
TO GIVE ANY REASON

—*San Francisco paper*

Tooting for the Switch.—Hiram had walked four miles over the Great Smokies to call on his lady fair. For a time they sat silent on a bench by the side of her log cabin, but soon the moon, as moons do, had its effect and Hiram slid closer to her and patted her hand.

"Mary," he began, "y'know I got a clearin' over thar and a team an' wagon an' some hawgs an' cows, an' I 'low to build me a house this fall an'—"

Here he was interrupted by Mary's mother who had awakened.

"Mary," she called in a loud voice, "is that young man thar yit?"

Back came the answer: "No, maw, but he's gittin' thar."—*Everybody's.*

Site for a Singer.—Five Room bunga
with bath on corner lot.—*Ad in a John*
City (Tenn.) paper.

Bumping the Bumps.—"What is a
tour?"

"The roughest distance between
points."—*Christian Science Monitor.*

Lingerie Note.—Teacher—"What d
unaware mean?"

Susie—"It's the last th
you take off at night."—
Panther.

110 Per Cent. American
The booze was found to c
tain only 44 per cent. alco
and 66 per cent formaldehy
—*Memphis paper.*

Choice of Fuel.—"What,
cording to your view, is
burning question of the day

"Shall I eat or buy ga
line?"—*Florida Times-Unio*

Trifle for a Snack.—An Ok
homa millionaire is said
have spent $3,000 in one nig
at a New York Night Clu
Well, he shouldn't have order
a sandwich.—*Judge.*

Money That Didn't Bree
—She was a wholesome you
woman who regretted th
their income had not been lar
enough to have children.—*Sto*
in the Saturday Evening Post

Wear Your Rubbers.—T
American Legion conventio
it is announced, will be held
Paris (France) this year. Ma
who attend will do so out
sheer curiosity to see if it h
stopt raining.—*Life.*

Game of Grab.—Tina—
"Tess, I'm the happiest g
alive! I'm marrying the ma
I want!"

Tess—"Pooh, you goose, that's nothin
to the joy of marrying the man some on
else wants!"—*Answers.*

Jewel of Consistency.—WANTED—
Lady between 30 and 40 years of age fo
housekeeping position at Hotel Palo Dur
Must be single and no children.—*Amarill*
(Texas) paper.

Last Trump for Pedestrians.—"Mah bred
ren," shouted Parson Potluck, "yo' wan
t' be ready to jump when yo' heahs Gabrie
blow dat horn."

"Fo' goodness sake!" murmured Brothe
Simpson, "am he a-comin' in er auty
mobeel?"—*The Pathfinder.*

Youthful Opportunist.—A very small bo
was trying to lead a big St. Bernard up th
road.

"Where are you going to take that dog
my little man?" inquired a passer-by.

"I—I'm going to see where—where h
wants to go first," was the breathless reply.
—*United Presbyterian.*